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SFRY-ALBANIAN CULTURAL AGREEMENTS REVIEWED

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["Full text" of article by Dritero Agolli, chairman of the Albanian Writers and Artists Union, in 7 June issue of ZERI I POPULLIT entitled "Who Is Against Cultural Cooperation Between Albania and Yugoslavia?"]

[Text] Tirana, 7 Jun (ATA)--The Yugoslav press, some personalities and leading organs of Yugoslavia are attacking Albania in regard to the agreements on cooperation between the cultural, literary and artistic institutions of Kosova [Kosovo] and our country and ask for their abrogation. The excuses and arguments to cancel the cooperation and exchanges in the field of art and literature between Albania and Kosova are numerous. But they have no basis at all and distort the reality.

It is said, for example, that these exchanges have been made only with Kosova and that the Albanian side has been for the development of no cooperation at all with the rest of Yugoslavia, and in connection with this, it is said that Albania has allegedly refused to sign cultural agreements with Yugoslavia in July 1971. How does the truth stand? At the talks held at that time the Yugoslav side insisted that the agreement should not include explicitly the cultural cooperation with Kosova, claiming that this was understood by itself; whereas the Albanian side required that the agreement include that the cultural cooperation should develop with all the S.F.R. of Yugoslavia and, with Kosova in particular. This was a natural and logical demand. But the Yugoslav side did not accept this and the conclusion on the agreement was suspended.

As there was no cultural convention between the S.F.R. of Yugoslavia and the P.S.R. of Albania, a series of agreements were concluded with the cultural and educational institutions of Kosova, as well as of Macedonia and Montenegro, which have been implemented normally and, the desire of both sides has been for their further extension and deepening.

If at the beginning our exchanges were more intensive with Kosova and, later on with Macedonia and Montenegro, this is natural and understandable. This comes not only because the people of Kosova are our brothers, with whom we are linked by those which link us and, there is no need to mention them, but the cultural exchanges would necessarily have had priority with Kosova, Montenegro and Macedonia and because of the geographical nearness, historical times, traditions and one thousand and one other connections that exist between the peoples, who for centuries, are living close to one another and give and take between them. When good will, sincerity, the sentiments of friendship and respect exist for the neighbouring peoples and their cultures, the roads of cooperation are found easily, both when a signed inter-state agreement exists and when it does not. But, it is precisely this will which does not exist in Belgrade: There are other aims which incite them to say that the Yugoslav Government for more than 10 years has known nothing that 12 agreements have been signed between the educational and cultural institutions of Albania and the Yugoslav Republics, that they are allegedly unilateral, etc. etc. Have we concluded these agreements in secrecy? Have there two people get together, one from Tirana and one from Pristina, from Shkup [Skopje] or Titograd and in a cellar have put their signatures on a paper in secrecy?

Speaking about these agreements and protocols, on May 29 this year, the newspaper POLITIKA wrote: "We have not been informed of many questions". Let us recall to the newspaper POLITIKA that it itself has published the news item of TANJUG of November 4, 1979: "The Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Literature and Art Between the Association of the Writers of the Autonomous Socialist Region of Kosova and the Writers' and Artists' Union of the P.S.R. of Albania Was Signed in Pristina".

This news item was published by all the newspapers and the chronicle of the event was also broadcast by the Yugoslav radio-television.

Even when these agreements were signed in Tirana, TANJUG had conveyed the chronicle to the Yugoslav press, because everything was official. Thus on December 3, 1980 on occasion of the signing of the protocol between the radio-television of Pristina and that of the P.S.R. of Albania, TANJUG wrote: "Present at the signing ceremony of this document was the Yugoslav ambassador in Tirana, Branko Komatina". Until now, we know that TANJUG and the ambassador belong to the Federation and not to Kosova. Let us go further. On March 5, 1980 TANJUG released a commentary of the Belgrade Review OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, which makes this assessment of the agreements: "The existing forms of Yugoslav-Albanian cooperation are characterized by confidence which is a favourable condition to the further development with success of cooperation".

Now let us ask: Are the Yugoslav leaders all there when they say that they "have not been informed"? We do not think that these officials do not read the press they themselves publish.

In order to increase the mystery in regard to the signing of the agreements, on May 29 this year the newspaper POLITIKA jumps to the field of language: "The texts of some of these agreements are only in the Albanian language and they have been signed only as such". We ask: Is it perhaps that the big-Serbs are making preparations to abolish the right to Kosova to speak and write in Albanian?

But we say to POLITIKA: If you consider wrong all 12 agreements and that Albanians have deceived you, you must admit and say that Tito, too, has been wrong, who during his last visit to Kosova examined the relations of Kosova with Albania and approved them. He was not only for the concluded agreements, but he also followed the development of these relations through his close men from Kosova.

During his visit to Kosova on October 1979, Tito has said: "Our relations too, with neighbouring Albania, especially in the fields of trade, education and culture have kept developing quite successfully due to the efforts displayed by both sides and in compliance with their mutual interests. This is a valuable contribution to all the relations and stability in this region. I am convinced that this is of essential interest to all the peoples of this part of Europe, as well as wider". (TANJUG, October 16, 1979)

If Tito would have noticed that there was "irredentism", "nationalism", "chauvinism" in the agreements of Kosova with Albania, as you declare now, we are sure that he would not have approved them, because he was not less anti-Albanian than you are.

Therefore, the accusations you make in regard to cultural and educational agreements and exchanges are baseless and unjust, just like those you make against the Kosovo cadres that they have allegedly acted without your knowledge and behind your back. Facts speak that agreements have been concluded with the knowledge and approval of Belgrade and Tito. If you have other accounts with Tito, this is another pair of shoes. But don't ask them to be paid from Kosovo.

In this article I will concentrate myself in particular on the way how the cooperation between the Albanian Writers' and Artists' Union and Literary-Artistic Association in Kosovo was achieved and developed.

Just like all cultural agreements, those on literature and arts have been concluded in conformity with the norms and rules which exist in Albania and Yugoslavia, without any imposition or deception.

Their signing constituted for us and the colleagues of Kosovo a great joy, because our cooperation entered an official way, official documents were signed, although even prior to this, works by writers, painters, sculptors and composers of both sides were published, displayed and played in Albania and Kosovo. During the last 5 years alone, 30 books have been published in Albania; volumes with verses, short stories, novels and anthologies, which include the creativeness of 50 writers from Kosovo, without mentioning here 7 other volumes, which will appear in 1981. Exhibitions by Kosovo painters and sculptors have been opened. The opera "The Girl From Kacanik" has been put on stage and works by Kosovo composers have been played, which have been cordially welcomed by our visitors and spectators for their artistic values.

Each one of us, writers and artists of Socialist Albania is enthused over the achievements of literature and arts in Kosovo, over the birth and rearing of a whole pleiad of poets, prosaists, composers, painters, sculptors, artists, critics and scholars, whose works make richer their national culture and make their contribution also to the literature and arts of other peoples of the Balkans. On the other side, many works of our literature have been published in Kosovo, just like our figurative arts, too, have become known there.

Our cultural exchanges have been extended also in other regions of Yugoslavia, although no general cultural agreement has been signed until now. Thus, an exhibition of figurative arts of Albania has been opened in Belgrade and Shkup, on which the Central Yugoslav Press has written as well. Our country has taken part in film and artistic ensembles' festivals in Lubljuna and Ohri. On the other side, novels and poems of our authors have been published and translated in the Serb, Croatian and Macedonian languages. The newspapers and magazines KNIZHEVNE NOVINE, KNIZHEVNOST, POLITIKA and others have published our verses and short-stories. The television of Belgrade has shown Albanian films. Everything published, exhibited and played has been selected by specialized editorial boards and commissions, which have been well acquainted with our culture, and arts, so did we too.

The agreement of the Albanian Writers' and Artists' Union with the Writers' Association of Kosovo says that this association will help in spreading the Albanian literature in the peoples of Yugoslavia and the Albanian Writers' and Artists' Union will help in translating and making known the literature of those peoples in Albania. Within a short period of time after this agreement, we have published, apart from the verses of Paul Elvard, Brecht, Vapcarov, Neumann, Machado, Attila Jojef also verses by Croatian and Slovenian poets like Ivan Kovacic or Karell Destovnik. As is seen, we are not limited only in the Albania-Kosovo relations, as POLITIKA claims, but we have wanted and have made efforts that these be extended in all Yugoslavia. In such conditions, how did it happen that in a fine morning this cooperation turned out to be biased?

Now, let us turn to another argument dished out by those in Belgrade, who say that this cooperation should be cancelled because the Albanian art is irredentist, with nationalist and chauvinist content, and as such it must be locked in, prohibited and burned.

Orientated by the Party of Labour and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Albanian literature and arts have never had a chauvinist content. They have not been created in royal courts which have had occupation aims and thirst to command other people, but they have come out through tragic events, threats and menaces made by the foreigners, through the efforts to defend the land, honour and national dignity, through struggles for freedom and social progress. Here is not the place for theoretical explanations. It is known that culture is an entity of all material and spiritual values a people have created in social and historical process.

This social and historical process with us has not passed through the road of occupation of the lands of other countries. Therefore, it is impossible for it to have a chauvinist spirit. We could not create a culture and literature deliberately to hit Yugoslavia. Then we would have been above natural. Our arts and culture have always been humanitarian and have aroused genuine human sentiments. How is it possible that the French, Italians, English, Greeks, Turk, Germans, Swedish, Norwegian, Arabs and others, where works of Albanian creativeness have been translated, played or exhibited have not noticed this nationalism and chauvinism?

We know to distinguish which literature contains chauvinism. We, too, have read some book or writing, such as those by Cubrillovic, Dobrica Cosiq or Mihaillo Lalic, and, by the way, as it is about this writer, I would like to say that, in 1976, two years prior to the commemoration of the centenary of the Albanian League of Prizren, he made haste to publish in Belgrade the chronical-novel "The Braves" (Zatocnici) to throw "light" on the Albanians and their uprisings. One can hardly find a more nationalist, chauvinist and racist novel in the Balkan literatures. As much as we know this writer has not been imprisoned and the Yugoslav critique has not criticized him of "chauvinism", "nationalism", or "irredentism". On the contrary, praises have not been spared for him and he has received the honour of a great Yugoslav writer. Through this novel, with a baggage of the most banal words, he offends the Albanian people and throws mud on the whole Albanian history, struggles and uprisings, especially beginning with the Albanian League of Prizren down to 1914. This writer, who poses as communist and humanitarian, with the mouth of his beloved hero, says for the Albanian insurgents of Plava, Dukagjin Plateau, Gash and Rekac "looking at them was thinking; how rude they are from their nature and they lack phantasy;" and then "a crowd of people as manure", "their goitre like the udders of sows". From the very first pages of the novel he drops bombs: "Right after the Berlin Congress of 1878, when Plava and Gucia should be ceded to Montenegro, the Turks immediately employed all the tailors in Peja, Pristina Mitrovica, Ferizaj, Prizren, Gjakova and in the villages of Kosovo and Dukagjin Plateau, down to Gilan and Tetova, to sew Albanian tirqe (white tight woolen trousers) and tunics, dressing in this way the regular army with Albanian national costumes, thus waiting for Vojvoda Mark Milan and Montenegrins in front of Plava. These were captured near the territories of Nokshiq, where 240 heads of Montenegrins were cut and were kept hanging on stakes from the eve of winter up to spring in order to show how great was the resistance of the Albanian League".

Here there is not only chauvinism, but a racist hatred against the Albanians. And our literature contain no offending word for the other peoples. Then, why does it instigate irredentism and big-Albanian nationalism, as they in Belgrade say now? Perhaps shall we call the glorious heroes of the Albanian revival and the immortal brave men who fell for the freedom and rights of their homeland "rude from nature", "who lack phantasy", "crowd of people like manure"? If we would reflect them in such a language, then certainly we would neither be "romantic" nor it will be persisted on abrogating the agreements. Then our books, too, would not be locked in. We say this because, in Ulqin, as Radio Titograd reported on May 23 this year, they have allegedly displayed bravery with the books our national library has sent to them. "These books, according to radio, are not used, or to be more precise, they have been locked in". Why have they tried so hard to find keys? They are not like us, who are "deprived of phantasy" (as Lalic says). Let them bring these books out and burn them...it is not the first time in history that books are burned.

Our libraries receive hundreds of books published in Yugoslavia not only in the Albanian language, but also in the languages of other nations. A great part of them come even without being ordered. This is a world practice. The national library in Tirana, the library of the academy of sciences, that of university, etc., have received and receive in the form of exchange a considerable amount of books and magazines from Yugoslav libraries.

This has not disturbed us and we have considered this practice useful. We have not "locked in" the Yugoslav books, although many of them are ideologically unacceptable to us. Moreover, we have not returned them with the label "refuse", as Yugoslav authorities act with all the books sent to the Yugoslav libraries. If the authors of POLITIKA and those who lurk behind them want to know any details, we may say to them that not in a distant past, but on May 15, 1981 Narodna Biblioteka Serbije with a note signed by its vice-director Zhelko Shkalamana sent 18 books to our national library, among which one by Kardelu.

On the basis of the agreements, a larger number of people of literature and arts have come to Albania than have gone from us there. Amongst them there have been Serbs, Montenegrins, Macedonians, Turks and others. They together with the Albanians have sung on our stages, have displayed painting and sculptures in exhibitions, have taken part in the Day of Albanian Poetry and other ceremonies. We have welcomed all with affection and respect.

The official personalities, our colleagues and rank-and-file people have had good opinions about these activities and the correct behavior of our writers and artists, just as we have had and have for the creators from Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro, who have come here. All this collaboration, from the publications to the performances of artistic ensembles, from the exhibitions of figurative arts to the drama plays, from the visits to various meetings, has helped in the development of literature and arts of both sides and has played a perceptible role in their freshness and the elevation of the artistic level.

Now it is clearly seen that the charges on the alleged irredentist content of art and literature which are created in the P.S.R. of Albania as well as on the uniteral cooperation, are deliberately done to speed up the abrogation of agreements in the field of literature and arts between Albania and Kosovo and all Yugoslavia, on the one hand and, to restrain the progress of Albanian literature and arts which are created in Kosovo, on the other hand.

But the real artistic and literary values of the peoples find their road to penetrate in the minds and hearts of the people even without protocols. This road does not depend on the signed papers, without denying the importance of these documents.
In our century even the shepherd on the top of the mountain with a transistor as large as a safety-match in his hand, learns which is occurring in the world, learns what kind of literature is created in the other pole. Our century is the century of broad cultural, educational, technical and other exchanges between nations and states. This is a trend which serves the progress, the recognition and rapprochement of the peoples. Everywhere agreements are struck protocols are signed, books are exchanged, meetings of men of art and science, conferences, symposiums, etc. are organized in particular among the neighbouring countries. In the Balkans, in the hearth of the most ancient and more traditional literatures, dozens of activities are organized every year and we recall no case when someone should rise and insist to break off the agreements out of fear of irredentism and nationalism. The spring of 1981 provides the first time ever recorded for such an insistence on the part of Yugoslavia though it does not cease speaking that it is an "open country", that it is for cultural exchanges with all the countries, for confrontation of ideas and other such big words.

Therefore, we have the right to be indignant when we hear nervous and unrestrained voices which ask for the limitation and banning of the exchanges in literature, arts and other spiritual values of our people with Kosovo and other parts of Yugoslavia. Those who ask such a thing take a great responsibility on themselves.

RADIO COMMENTS ON CONTINUING 'PERSECUTION' IN KOSOVO

AU081930 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0600 GMT 6 Jun 81

[ATA commentary: "Democracy Under Machineguns"]

[Text] For many years Yugoslav propaganda has spoken about democracy, pluralism, self-management, humanitarian socialism, freedom of expression and other ideals. It was not until the events in Kosovo that all this great Yugoslav demagogy burst like a soap bubble. Now people are gathered together in Kosovo and they are obliged, under machine-guns, to express solidarity with the repressive measures of the Serbian police, to approve the anti-Albanian slanders and inventions released by Belgrade and to shut their mouths about what they see and hear. But despite this, the Albanians of Kosovo are raising their voices and speaking the truth even under the sights of machineguns. They preserve their dignity and personality even in face of the great political-psychological terror which is being exercised against them, and in the critical atmosphere of witch-hunting which has been created in Kosovo.

Like it or not, the Yugoslav press has been obliged to admit this attitude in its chauvinist attacks and appeals for great and intensive suppression against Albanians. An article carried by POLITIKA EKSPRES of Belgrade is an example of this. It states: Brutal accusations have been made from Pristina which appear to be directed only against the press, but which have the clear aim of putting in doubt many things which have been said in the name of truth. Beginning with those people from Kosovo who do not comply with the Yugoslav press writings, the article continues: What encouraged certain individuals to display such shameless attitudes? In what kind of political atmosphere have they lived, where they can publicly and unscrupulously accuse the greatest part of the press in this way? POLITIKA EKSPRES continues: About 50 distinguished personalities of Kosovo sociopolitical life took part in the meeting of the Pristina University Council where many terrible words were addressed to the press; among them were students, professors and academicians and unfortunately no less than 40 communists, of whom none said a single word. They were silent just as many of them were also silent when Albanian irredentism went wild on the Pristina streets, and not only there. Afterward they waited a full 2 months to hold a council meeting and to say what they thought about the events in Kosovo, the developments in the university and their responsibilities. Only 1 day after the university council meeting, the provincial committee of Kosovo met. But even there nothing happened. None of its members thought it necessary to ask whether or not communists should speak in this way, whether or not they were able to speak outside this committee's orientations. None of the provincial committee's members brought into the discussion all those things that were said in the council. No one even questioned the accusations that the press plays the same tune as the internal and external enemies: that the Belgrade newspapers, writing about Kosovo, were misinforming the public, feeding sensation with their tendentious titles, and that the central press held a special [words indistinct] attitude.

The newspaper continued in a threatening way: Are perhaps the same forces which consciously or unconsciously helped in ruining the peaceful life of Kosovo workers returning to the scene, forces which wanted to put all Yugoslavia in difficulty and which it had not faced since the war? Can the press be blamed because it observes differences in the political discussions, because it emphasizes that there are still more monologues than true dialogues of political content, and because it points out that there is no confrontation which is inevitable in such cases so that the muddy waters can be cleared? POLITIKA EKSPRES, even though it writes about dialogue, offers in conclusion its own monologue to the Albanians of Kosovo only democracy under machineguns. It states: It is clear that the unfolded questions require answers. But, likewise, it is clear that the roots of all these are much deeper than they appear and everything that is presented as a trend toward the press gains its force from the same roots which have not been cut or rooted out.

And according to the dictates of Belgrade, this uprooting is taking on greater measures.

As TANJUG reports, Albanians are being arrested and imprisoned in Pristina, Ferizaj, Kacanik, Mosovska, Mitrovica, Vucitrn, Istok Srahovo, Podujevo, Lipljan, Prizren, Decani, Suva Reka, Malisevo Gnjilane, Pec and other places. TANJUG reports that 480 people have been denounced, 442 have been expelled from the LCY and 189 have been sacked from work since 25 May for participation in demonstrations or for attempting to organize other demonstrations. This does not include hundreds of Albanians who have been persecuted for a long time: such persecutions began again recently against 126 others. The intelligentsia of Kosovo is being strongly attacked with heavy blows. This includes various cadres, the student youth, elementary and middle school students and their teachers, teachers of Pristina University and higher schools and workers of various cultural institutions. According to TANJUG reports, 109 workers of Kosovo education have been sacked in the last few days alone. The number of students of Pristina University and other higher schools expelled for hostile activity is among the hundreds. Some 280 secondary school students alone have been expelled. Along with these, workers of student boarding schools in Pristina and secondary schools in Obiliz, Grahovo and Suva Reka have been expelled. Sackings on a wide scale have been carried out also in other socio-cultural institutions in Kosovo.

At the same time, threats, blackmail and fear are being used by the self-management organs against professors at Pristina University, which continues to be closed, and also against historians, journalists, workers of education and culture, and other members of the Kosovo intelligentsia. The flag of war against Albanians in Kosovo, its youth, cadres and intelligentsia has been waved by the most savage ultrachauvinist great-Serbian representatives in Belgrade and Serbia, who even earlier were smeared with the blood of tens of thousands of innocent Kosovo inhabitants. One of these representatives is Dusan Ristic. He took an active part in the genocide of Kosovo Albanians in 1966 when he was a responsible director of UDB [State Security Administration]. Ristic says today, as he did on 3 June, that the process for changing the situation has not provided the necessary results. Thus, a more concrete responsibility is required from the individual organs. Further on, he appealed for an even more rapid discovery of the enemies and their liquidation.

Another chauvinist, Bosko Dimitrijevic, transmitting Belgrade's orders and after advising that it is not important to [words indistinct] while the university has been a fortress or hearth of nationalism, declared: I think that the rector, deputy rectors and deputies of the faculties should have resigned. And one day later on 4 June, after these threats, TANJUG reported that the rector of Pristina University, Prof Gazmend Zajmi, and two prorectors presented their resignations.

The whole development of events in Kosovo until now and the savageness with which authorities are behaving toward the Albanian population testify to the continuation of suppression and persecution against them.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER LEAVES FOR AUSTRIA

AU082132 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] A government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, headed by Foreign Trade Minister Nedin Hoxha, has left for Austria. He will hold talks and sign a protocol on trade exchange between the two countries for 1981.

BRIEFS

PUBLICATION OF HOXHA'S WORKS--The 33rd volume of Comrade Enver Hoxha's works has come off the press. The volume contains materials pertaining to the period June-October 1966, most of it published for the first time. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 27 May 81 AU]

ISRAELI BOMBING OF IRAQI REACTOR REPORTED

AU081917 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 8 Jun 31

[Text] Yesterday afternoon Israeli airplanes bombed and destroyed the Iraqi nuclear center near Baghdad, the Iraqi Revolutionary Council announced today in a special declaration. The announcement of this unprecedented Israeli act was also confirmed by a communique of the Israeli Government.

DYULGEROV-LED TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO USSR

AU081512 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] At the invitation of the USSR All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, on 8 June a delegation of the Bulgarian trade union Central Council led by Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Bulgarian trade union Central Council, departed for Moscow. At Sofia Airport, the delegation was seen off by Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

ALEKSANDROV-LED SOFIA BCP DELEGATION TO ATHENS

AU081510 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] A delegation of the BCP Sofia City Committee led by Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee secretary and first secretary of the BCP Sofia City Committee, departed for Athens on 8 June. The delegation was invited by the Athens city organization of the Greek Communist Party.

LUKANOV SEES CEMA SECRETARY FADEYEV ON MEETING

AU081514 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] On 8 June Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, met Nikolay Fedeyev, CEMA secretary. Matters related to preparations for the forthcoming session of the CEMA Council, which will take place in Bulgaria, were discussed. The meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere.

TODOR ZHIVKOV MEETS FOREIGN CLERGYMEN 8 JUN

AU081458 Sovia BTA in English 1330 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Sofia, 8 Jun (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received representatives of orthodox churches of different countries, of the Roman Catholic Church--Archbishop (Guliano Agresti), personal representative of Pope John Paul II--and representatives of international church organisations visiting Bulgaria in connection with the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

Congratulations on the anniversary were made by:

Moscow and All-Russian Patriarch Pimen on behalf of churches and Dr Glen Williams, secretary general of the European Church Conference, on behalf of the international church organisations. Giving high assessment to the contribution made by the Bulgarian people to the treasurehouse of world culture, they wished Bulgaria further comprehensive flourishing, the Bulgarian people welfare, and the whole world peace.

Mr Todor Zhivkov thanked the representatives of the churches and the international church organisations for the congratulations and wishes. He made them familiar with the basic principles of Bulgaria's consistent peaceful-loving foreign policy and with the concrete peace and cooperation initiatives Bulgaria is undertaking.

The Bulgarian head-of-state underlined the cardinal importance of the process of detente and of the peoples' cooperation in the present complicated world situation. He laid emphasis on the positive role the clergymen and all religious figures could play in preventing the threat of war.

Mr Todor Zhivkov also stated his satisfaction with the celebration of the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state which is being organized by the Bulgarian Orthodox Church. He underlined the contribution made by the Bulgarian church to the preservation of Bulgarian literature and the national self-consciousness in the long centuries of Ottoman bondage. Mr Todor Zhivkov said that today, too, the church is backing up the peaceful initiatives taken by the government and is contributing to the further flourishing of our country. A complete liberty of conscience and religious creed is granted to the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and all the other religious communities in the country. The guarantee for this is granted both by Bulgaria's Constitution and by the laws.

The guests were accompanied by the Bulgarian Patriarch Maksim and by Mitropolitan Pankratiy of the county of Stara Zagora.

NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS PUBLISHED 8 JUNE

AU081508 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Sofia, 8 Jun (BTA)--The central returning commission reported today that 6,524,086 electors cast their votes in yesterday's elections for the Eighth National Assembly, People's Councils, judges and jurors. This figure [passage indistinct].

There were 577 votes cast against the nominees, or 0.09 percent. 658 ballots were considered invalid and there were 3177 envelopes without ballots.

Of the 400 nominees 313 are men (78.25 percent), and 87 are women (21.75 percent). Of these 217 (67.75 percent) are BCP members, 99 (24.75 percent) are members of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and 30 (7.50 percent) hold no party affiliation. Of the elected people's deputies 54 are industrial workers, 29 are farm workers and 33 are young people under 30.

53,712 people's councillors were elected in the people's councils and municipalities. There were 3960 mayors elected, too.

The number of the judges elected in the country's distirct courts is 323 and of the jurors--11,720, and in the county courts of justice--202 judges and 4489 jurors.

BRIEFS

STATISTICS AGREEMENT--Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, received yesterday Arno Donda, chairman of the GDR State Central Administration of Statistics, who is visiting Bulgaria. During the meeting which was attended by Dano Balevski, chairman of the Bulgarian Committee on the Uniform System of Social Information, at the Council of Ministers, questions of bilateral cooperation in the statistics sector were discussed. Dano Balevski and Arno Donda signed two documents of cooperation between the GDR State Central Administration of Statistics and the Bulgarian Committee on the Uniform System of Social Information in Sofia yesterday. One document refers to scientific-technical cooperation between the two institutions, while the other contains basic trends of this cooperation in the socio-economic information sphere for the forthcoming years. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Jun 81 p 6 AU]

MOROCCAN MINISTER'S VISIT--Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BNAU] and first deputy chairman of the State Council, has received Abdellatif Kadiri, member of the Istiqlal rty Executive Committee and Moroccan minister of youth and sports. The possibilities for expanding the cooperation between the BNAU and the Istiqlal Party were discussed. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 5 Jun 81 AU]

U.S. INFLUENCE SEEN IN ISRAEL'S REACTOR ATTACK

LD091035 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 9 Jun 81

[From Marian Babic review of foreign political situation]

[Text] The new aggressive deed of Israel, the bombing of the Iraqi center for nuclear research, has evoked serious concern in the world. It has sharpened the already very tense situation in the Near East. It shows at the same time that even states which are not direct neighbors of Israel cannot be safe from Israeli attacks.

In this connection it is necessary to recall that the provocative action on Sunday was not planned by mere chance. It is designed, in the same way as, for example, the attack operation against Kampala Airport in Uganda, to strengthen the self-confidence of Israeli hawks and above all, just before the parliamentary election, the position of Prime Minister Begin's government.

At the same time we have to see that the new expression of Israeli aggression took place in a period when a similar philosophy of unlimited protection of one's own interests, without taking into account the interests and needs of others in this world, is being broadly propagated by the new U.S. Republican government of President Ronald Reagan. While on Sunday Israeli fighter planes of American origin attacked the Iraqi nuclear center on their own, in the future they will be able to attempt, together with the American Rapid Deployment Forces, similar aggressive actions against the oil installations of states in the Near East and the Persian Gulf. This is no way toward peace in this area. The way is a peaceful solution on a just basis.

POLISH DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED; SEJM POSTPONED

LD082122 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1945 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] A short while ago I spoke to our correspondent about a topical theme--tomorrow's important deliberations in the Polish People's Republic. This is a recording of his report:

The 11th plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee will meet in Warsaw tomorrow to discuss problems concerning the current situation in the country and the campaign preceding the extraordinary ninth party congress. The point is that the voivodship conferences, judging from the information published, have in many cases failed to fulfill their purpose. The results show that the proportion of congress delegates of working class origin has considerably dropped. In the course of some voivodship conferences the system of democratic centralism was violated and the conclusions of some of these meetings are not in the spirit intended.

In connection with tomorrow's plenary session of the party Central Committee, a session of the Polish Sejm has been postponed to Friday, 12 June. At this session deputies will discuss the current, considerably difficult, economic situation in the country. And so this week in the Polish People's Republic is characterized by deliberations which are of a decisive significance for the future fate of the country.

Solidarity: 'Provocative'

LD082106 Prague CTK in English 2008 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jun (CETEKA)--The trade union "Solidarity" organization in Katowice issued today a provocative statement attacking Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and calling for changes in the government.

The first to be dismissed should be Justice Minister Jerzy Bafia and the prosecutor general, who according to "Solidarity" are obstructing the investigation of the Bydgoszcz incident which has become for "Solidarity" a new pretext for destabilization attempts.

Reports from Bydgoszca indicate that "Solidarity" insists on a "warning" strike as a form of pressure on the state bodies. Walesa's trade unions want "punishment" for those members of public security who took action against a "Solidarity" provocation.

A government commission had an inconclusive meeting with "Solidarity" representatives in Bydgoszcz today. The talks are to continue tomorrow, with the participation of Lech Walesa who returned from Geneva where he attended the general conference of the International Labour Organization.

The Polish news agency PAP announced that the Presidium of the Sejm (parliament) decided to postpone the planned session of the Sejm from June 9 to June 12.

STROUGAL RECEIVES VISITING ANGOLAN ENERGY MINISTER

LD081722 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, received in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today, Pedro de Castro dos Santos van Dunen, minister of energy of the People's Republic of Angola, who is currently visiting Czechoslovakia.

During their meeting, both representatives paid tribute to the development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Angola so far and expressed interest in the intensification of cooperation, above all in the economic sphere. In this connection, it was emphasized, among other things, that Czechoslovakia can help Angola effectively in industrializing the country, building its energy base, and training qualified, specialized cadres.

ADDITION TO COMPARISON OF EVENTS WITH 1968-69

The following addition to the item entitled "Trends, Solidarity Actions in Poland Criticized" and subtitled "Comparison With 1968-69" published in the 3 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page D 4, was taken from Prague TRIBUNA No 20, thus providing full text of the editorial.

On page D 4, after the first paragraph, last sentence, insert the following passage:

"The 14th congress analyzed the entire stage of development preceding it and derived a number of lessons from it. Among other things, it emphasized that counterrevolutionary forces always flourish whenever objective laws and important criteria governing the development of socialist society are being broken.

"In this connection, the congress focused special attention on the party as the inspirator and the principal wellspring of social progress and, most particularly, on the leadership of the party and party work."

"Among other things, the congress report on party activities emphasized the following: 'The Czechoslovak events of 1968 confirmed the truth of the Leninist concept which states that any revolutionary force, no matter how numerous--if it does not possess a principled and steady leadership which adheres to the positions of Marxism-Leninism without any equivocations--will turn into a fragmented mass, incapable of any organized action, and one which under certain circumstances can be defeated by an onslaught of counterrevolutionary forces'

"It is clear that the main reason why the counterrevolution in Czechoslovakia did not prevail in the end was the fact that the party was strengthened starting with the top and proceeding down.

"In his speech to the 16th congress, L.I. Brezhnev emphasized that the experiences which our party derived from the struggles of that period also had an international application and validity: 'Your experiences remind us again that the sacred duty of communists in socialist countries is to be guided unswervingly in all their activity of building a new society by the Lenin legacy...to firmly repel any and all attempts to distort and falsify Leninism, to repel any expressions of opportunism...they again and again confirm and warn how dangerous it is to be complacent, how necessary eternal vigilance is...how important is the leading role of the communist party, its linkage to the broad masses of workers, how important to incessantly perfect the style and methods of party work in educating the masses, to consistently develop socialist democracy.' The development of the situation in Poland fully confirms the permanent validity of these statements."

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN ENVOY'S DEPARTURE--On 2 June Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, received in Prague Ionel Diaconescu, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania, in connection with the termination of the latter's diplomatic mission in the CSSR. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Jun 81 p 2 AU]

VISITING INDONESIAN MINISTER--Sudarsono Hadisaputro, Indonesian minister of agriculture, met Josef Nagr, CSSR minister of agriculture and food, on 29 May while on a brief study visit to the CSSR. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 May 81 p 2 AU]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH BRAZIL--The concluding protocol on the negotiations of the Czechoslovak-Brazilian mixed commission for economic cooepration was signed this Friday in the Zbraslav Castle by Jan Garcar, section director of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, and Ivan Velloso da Silveira Batalha, section director in the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affars. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 May 81 p 2 AU]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH SPAIN--The session of the Czechoslovak-Spanish mixed commission for trade was concluded in Madrid after assessing the present state of the development of economic relations as well as the prospects of mutual goods exchange and production cooperation. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 May 81 p 7 AU]

EXHIBITION IN WARSAW--A CSSR exhibition called "Victorious Path" was opened in Warsaw. In honor of the 60th anniversary of the CPCZ's establishment, it was arranged by the Klement Gottwald Museum in Prague and the Museum of the Polish Revolutionary Movement, in cooperation with the Czechoslovak culture and information center in Warsaw. The opening ceremony was attended by the directors of both museums, PZPR representatives, representatives of the Ministries of Culture and Foreign Affairs, various components of the Front of National Unity, veterans of the Polish workers movement, and CSSR Charge d'Affaires Fidler. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 May 81 p 7 AU]

COOPERATION WITH CUBAN WRITERS--A cooperation agreement was signed in Havana between the unions of Czechoslovak and of Cuban writers and artists (UNEAC) for the period 1981-85. [Prague PRACE in Czech 1 Jun 81 p 2 AU]

POLISH PRISON STRIKES, NEGOTIATIONS REPORTED

LD051128 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Prisoners in 10 of Poland's prisons have rebelled. According to a statement by the Ministry of Justice, in a group refusal of commands, they demand that their imprisonment be reduced by 1/2 or 1/3 and that their food supplies be improved. Representatives of the Polish Ministry of Justice have begun negotiations in the concerned penal institutions.

PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMISSION DELEGATION RETURNS

LD070138 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Budapest, 6 Jun (MTI)--A Hungarian delegation headed by Jozef Szakali, chairman of the Central People's Control Committee, returned to Budapest on Saturday from Prague where it held discussions at the invitation of Frantisek Ondrich, chairman of the Central People's Control Committee of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The sides briefed each other about their organizations' tasks deriving from resolutions adopted by the congresses of their respective parties. They also gave mutual information about the organization of people's control over major investment projects, manpower management and material savings.

Jozsef Szakali was received by Czechoslovak head of government Lubomir Strougal.

MARJAI GREETS SOVIET ECONOMIC DELEGATION ON ARRIVAL

LD081122 Budapest MTI in English 1010 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Budapest, 8 Jun (MTI)--A Soviet delegation arrived in Hungary Monday to attend the meeting of the Hungarian-Soviet economic and technical-scientific cooperation intergovernmental committee. The head of the delegation is Nikolay Talyzin, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and chairman of the Soviet section of the committee. The guests were welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, chairman of the Hungarian section of the committee.

SARLOS PARTICIPATES IN MONGOLIAN PARTY CONGRESS

For reportage on the participation of MSZMP Politburo member Istvan Sarlos in the 18th MPRP Congress in Ulaanbaatar, see the Mongolia section of the 28 May and subsequent issues of the Asia 7 Pacific DAILY REPORT.

KADAR RECEIVES LEBANESE CP SECRETARY GENERAL

AU051737 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Jun 81 p 1

[MTI report: "Janos Kadar Has Received the Secretary General of the Lebanese Communist Party"]

[Text] At the Central Committee center on Wednesday, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, received Georges Haoui, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party, who is visiting our country at the head of a delegation.

At the meeting, held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, they exchanged views about current aspects of international life, the Middle East situation and relations between the two parties. Janos Kadar assured the Lebanese Communist Party and all patriotic Lebanese forces of the MSZMP's and the Hungarian people's solidarity in their struggle against internal reaction and Israeli intervention attempts.

Joseph Bouakl, member of the Politburo of the Lebanese Communist Party, and Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, were present at the meeting.

KADAR, MOJSOV SPEECHES AT 3 JUNE DINNER REPORTED

LD041707 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Budapest, 3 Jun (MTI)--As has been reported, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, hosted a dinner on Wednesday evening in honor of his guest Lazar Mojsov, chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. Toasts were delivered at the dinner.

In his toast Janos Kadar emphasized that the relations of the two parties, two countries and peoples are good. They are characterized in internationalism, friendship. The Hungarian side highly evaluates this. Janos Kadar expressed his conviction that the present visit, the exchanges of views, will further strengthen and deepen the friendship between the peoples of the two countries. "This is in accordance with our socialist ideas, the interests of our countries and peoples," said Janos Kadar.

In the following he said that the talks begun during the day--at which the sides mutually informed each other on the situation of the two countries--were characterized by an open, comradely atmosphere. Appreciating the bilateral relations Janos Kadar remembered Josip Broz Tito with warm words.

Janos Kadar thanked the greetings which Lazar Mojsov forwarded at the talks on behalf of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the state leadership of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. He congratulated the communists and peoples of Yugoslavia on the results achieved in socialist building work, and expressed the good wishes of the HSWP CC and the Hungarian working people. "The fraternal neighbouring country significantly contributes to the global struggle for socialism, national freedom and peace," said Janos Kadar.

"We wish to continue progressing on the road of friendship and cooperation. We make efforts for expansive, and even closer cooperation with Yugoslavia. We do this with the conviction that with this we serve both the advantage of our peoples and the cause of world peace," said Janos Kadar in conclusion.

In his toast Lazar Mojsov emphasized that at the talks which began on Wednesday they exchanged views on the cooperation of the two parties, the two peoples, the further development of the many-sided relations in an open, sincere atmosphere. These relations are truly good and serve as an example too: These relations are as the relations between two neighboring socialist countries should be. They are lasting, firm, as they rest on firm principles: mutual respect, equality, territorial integrity, sovereignty, non-interference into the internal affairs, as well as the many-years-long practice which has developed between the two countries. Establishing the foundations of the relations was greatly promoted by the meetings between Janos Kadar and Josip Broz Tito, which meetings opened up newer perspectives in the development of cooperation between the two countries. "We wish to continue progressing on this road, and we endeavor to further build and enrich our many-sided relations. The nationalities living in Yugoslavia and Hungary offer great help in this, the nationalities who will continue to fulfill the role of a bridge between our countries and peoples," said Lazar Mojsov.

In the following he said that cooperation between the two countries also proves: Further progress can be made on the road of cooperation in today's troubled world pregnant with tensions. Lazar Mojsov then spoke of the significance of the activity of the non-aligned countries in the preservation of peace. In conclusion he emphasized: The working class of Yugoslavia, its peoples and nationalities definitely progress on the road designated by President Tito. An important area of this is understanding, rapprochement and cooperation between the peoples, as well as the nationalities of Hungary and Yugoslavia. "This cooperation contributes to realizing the common efforts of our peoples; it is in accordance with the interests of both countries, and serves the cause of peace and socialism in the world," said Lazar Mojsov.

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT NOTED

AU051738 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Jun 81 p 1

[MTI report: "Visit by Nicaragua's Minister of Foreign Affairs"]

[Text] Miguel d'Escoto, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, has paid a brief visit to Budapest. He exchanged views with Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja about current international issues and relations between our countries.

ACZEL HOLDS TALKS WITH AGERPRES DIRECTOR

AU061830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Budapest, 6 Jun (AGERPRES)--Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, deputy prime minister, received Ion Cumpanasu, alternate member of the CC of the RCP, director general of the Romanian news agency AGERPRES, who now visits Hungary at the invitation of the MTI news agency.

Evoking the good relations of friendship and collaboration on multiple planes between Romania and Hungary, the sides highlighted the role of the two news agencies, of the mass media in general, in (?gaining) better knowledge of the achievements scored by the two countries in the socialist construction, to the mutual interest of the Romanian and Hungarian peoples.

KADAR SENDS GREETINGS TO PEN SOVAN ON ELECTION

SK090728 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0433 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Jun (SPK)--Mr Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, has sent a message of greetings to Pen Sovan on the occasion of his election to the post of general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP].

The message says in part:

I am persuaded that under their revolutionary party's leadership, the Kampuchean people will successfully implement the decisions of the Fourth KPRP Congress and, together with the communist parties and the peoples of the socialist community, bring the struggle against imperialist aggression to safeguard their freedom and independence to a successful conclusion.

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE DELEGATION--At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a party worker delegation of the Vietnamese Communist Party led by Hoan Huu Nhan, acting head of a Central Committee department, visited our country from 18 May to 2 June. During a tour of Budapest and the provinces, the delegation studied the experiences of the direction of industry. The delegation was received by Laszlo Ballai, head of the MSZMP Central Committee's economic policy department. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Jun 81 p 5 AU]

COOPERATION PLAN WITH POLAND--A 1981-85 cooperation plan between the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of the Polish People's Republic was signed at the Ministry of Health in Budapest on Wednesday. Ministers Dr Emil Schultheisz and Dr Tadeusz Szelachowski authenticated the document with their signatures. Within the framework of cooperation between the ministries, direct contacts will be maintained by the two countries' scientific research establishments and through medical care and educational institutions with each other. Cooperation will also apply to special areas of medical care in which treatment cannot be ensured in the other country. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Jun 81 p 5 AU]

BREZHNEV SENDS 'WARNING' MESSAGE TO PZPR LEADERS

NC081348 Paris AFP in English 1343 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jun (AFP)--Members of the Polish party Central Committee today received copies of a seven-page letter sent on Friday to the Politburo by Soviet chief Leonid Brezhnev in the name of the Soviet Central Committee, an informed source said here today.

The source said the Soviet party gave their Polish comrades "an extremely serious warning," accusing the Polish leadership--starting with First Secretary Stanislaw Kania and Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski--of incapacity to deal with "counter-revolution."

The letter accused the Polish leadership of losing control of mass media organs said to be backing "anti-socialism" and of showing lack of firmness over growing signs of "anti-Sovietism."

The Polish working class was manipulated by "counter-revolutionaries," the letter said, reiterating that the Soviet party will not abandon Poland in its current difficulties and remains ready at any time to help it.

The letter was said not to contain any reference to any military arrangements nor to make direct mention of any need for personal changes in the Polish party leadership.

At the same time, the source said, a meeting of the Warsaw Pact, at an unspecified command level, will be called in Sofia in about 10 days' time.

(Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, the Warsaw Pact commander-in-chief, is said to be in Warsaw at present, having arrived here Friday.)

Mr Brezhnev's letter was the subject Saturday evening of preliminary consultations in the Central Committee between the Politburo and the first secretaries of Poland's voivodships (local authorities).

Today the Cabinet held a special meeting, which was still continuing. A plenum of the Central Committee has been called for tomorrow.

'Tougher Action' Needed

WA072356 London REUTER in English 2308 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Warsaw, June 7, REUTER--Poland's communist leaders have received a stern letter from Moscow calling on them to take tougher action against counter-revolutionaries, informed sources said tonight.

They said the letter was sent by the Soviet party's Central Committee to the Polish Central Committee which has called a session for Tuesday.

Word of the letter came after Polish Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski warned tonight that Poland's party has exhausted its capacity from compromise and that its commitment to peaceful dialogue was at risk.

Mr Rakowski was speaking on the eve of talks with the Solidarity free trade union, which is threatening fresh strikes next week if the authorities fail to name and punish officials responsible for an alleged police assault on union activists.

The sources said the letter echoed recent Soviet press comment on developments in Poland and referred to the possibility that the Polish party was losing control.

It said the Polish mass media was aiding revisionists and strongly attacked elements in Solidarity for promoting anti-socialist activity.

The Soviet letter came as tension again seemed to be rising in Poland. An announcement tonight said the communist party's Central Committee would meet Tuesday to discuss the situation.

In another development, an unsigned Telex message was sent tonight to the Warsaw offices of three Western news agencies--REUTERS, the Associated Press and the Agence France Presse--asserting that an ultimatum has been delivered to the Polish leadership on possible Soviet troop deployment to protect communications lines in Poland.

It was the first time in 11 months of crisis that such an anonymous message has been sent to Western news agencies and there was no way of immediately checking the information.

The message said: "At Saturday's Political Bureau meeting, an ultimatum was said to have been considered demanding that the most important communications lines be manned with neighbors' troops in connection with lack of confidence in the party and government of Poland.

"This is the reason for the urgent date for Tuesday's plenum of the Central Committee. Information is from confidential sources--and for that reason anonymous."

GOVERNMENT, SOLIDARITY DISCUSS BYDGOSZCZ EVENTS

Talks Begin

LD081800 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] In accordance with earlier arrangements, the Bydgoszcz issue is being discussed today in Warsaw by the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs, led by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, and a working group of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity led by Krzysztof Gotowski.

Talks 'Extremely Difficult'

NC082104 Paris AFP in English 2059 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jun (AFP)--Negotiations to try to avert a general strike in the Bydgoszcz district broke up here tonight without settling the dispute over the beating of trade union leaders there last March 19, union sources said.

Negotiators of the independent labor federation "Solidarity" came out of the meeting in the cabinet building with grim faces. Members of their entourage said the talks had been "extremely difficult."

The union and government negotiators could not even agree on a joint statement about the results of their discussions, which opened this morning. Government negotiators told Solidarity's representatives it would be in Poland's best interest to forget about the Bydgoszcz case, which already led to a previous wave of strikes that caused a crisis with the Soviet Union.

Talks To Continue Later

LD082140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Today at the Council of Ministers office talks took place between Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Council of Ministers Committee on Trade Union Affairs, with the participation of Professor and Sejm Deputy Jan Szczepanski, chairman of the extraordinary commission for control of the implementation of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements, and a working group of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity under the chairmanship of Krzysztof Gotowski. The possibility of resolving the Bydgoszcz issue without conflicts and with the aim of avoiding strikes was discussed. The talks will be continued at a later date.

APPEALS FOR SUSPENSION OF STRIKE ACTION REPORTED

Szczepanski Appeal

LD090918 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] After talks held at the Council of Ministers with the government commission, the working group of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity has decided to ask the Sejm extraordinary commission on implementation of the social agreements to take a stand on the implementation of the first point of the 30 March Warsaw agreement, and on the stance of the KKP of NSZZ Solidarity of 7 April which was conveyed by chairman of the extraordinary commission, Deputy Jan Szczepanski.

Deputy Jan Szczepanski undertook, on behalf of the commission, to take a stance and also to appeal to the authorities to propose solutions by 3 July. At the same time, Jan Szczepanski appealed to the KKP working group to suspend strike action until then.

The statement of the working group, issued after the talks at the Council of Ministers, says that the working commission undertakes to convey the appeal to the Interfactory Founding Committees concerned, and has expressed conviction that the appeal will be received with understanding, in view of the appeal of the Central Council of the Episcopate of Poland convened in Rome on 5 June.

Let me recall that the appeal of the Central Council of the episcopate addressed to the KKP confirms the call of John Paul II which he addressed to the entire nation on the day of the primate's funeral: It calls for 30 days of mourning, particularly for prayer, meditation and reflection on the person, the teaching, and the role of the late Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski. In solving problems, the appeal of the Central Council of the episcopate reads, means should be used which would not threaten the supreme good--our independence--and would not threaten the great achievements gained by Solidarity.

Members of the church delegation in the mixed commission--Cardinal Marcharski, Archbishop Stroba, Bishop Dabrowski and the Rev Orszulik--addressed an appeal to Kazimierz Barcikowski, co-chairman of the commission, asking the state authorities to create conditions for national meditation by the satisfactory observance of signed social agreements.

Episcopate Members in Rome

LD090944 Warsaw PAP in English 0827 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Rome, 9 Jun (PAP)--Having acquainted itself with the situation in Poland, the Main Council of the Polish Episcopate invited to Rome by Pope John Paul II has issued an appeal to Solidarity National Consultative Commission.

The appeal refers to the message addressed by the pope to the entire nation on the day of Cardinal Wyszynski's funeral calling for prayer and reflection.

The Main Council of the episcopate addressed the pope's appeal to the National Consultative Commission, aware of its great role in the life of Poland. When solving problems, only such means should be used which will not divert millions of Poles from the task assigned to them by the pope, the appeal reads. Only such means should be used which do not endanger the supreme weal-independence, and are not a threat to the great attainments of Solidarity.

SOLIDARITY SPOKESMAN VIEWS BYDGOSZCZ EVENTS, STRIKE

LD052115 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Jun (PAP)--A press conference with spokesman of the Solidarity National Consultative Commission (KKP) Janusz Onyszkiewicz was held here today. Polish and foreign journalists asked chiefly about the Bydgoszcz question and decisions on a regional warning strike made by the KKP in connection with this issue.

One should hope, (?said Onyszkiewicz), that the government will propose decisions which will make it possible to call off the June 11 strike as the KKP working group meets the head of the government Commission for Trade Unions next Monday.

Solidarity cannot accept what has so far been done in the Bydgoszcz issue. It is important not only to name the persons directly guilty of beating union activists but, first of all, to single out men responsible for the decision to bring the law keeping forces to the conference hall of the voivodship People's Council whose hosts were after all the councillors. The final explanation of the (?Bydgoszcz) issue is of a general importance. It should provide a reply to the question who in fact exercises power: the administration or councillors, a representative body. The KKP, explained its press spokesman. approved the decision to stage the warning strike on June 11. However, the dates of the next moves have not been fixed yet. The Bydgoszcz Solidarity chapter itself dropped its proposal to stage a strike on June 15. One should hope that there will be no need for more strikes. However, if it turns out to be necessary, the strike will be announced early enough to enable the government to act.

Here are other questions discussed at the conference:

Solidarity was satisfied to learn about the release from pre-trial detention of activists of the Confederation for an Independent Poland (KPN). Their trial should be public and open.

In connection with protests staged by inmates in some prisons, Onyszkiewicz voiced an opinion about the need for a social organization that would deal with conditions of inmates in prisons and their adaptation to life in society after serving their terms. Solidarity generally believes that it should inspire civic actions in various spheres of life rather than dealing directly with problems going beyond union questions.

Solidarity observes with concern the advancing process of anarchy in the economy. In the spokesman's opinion, this process is deepened by some actions of the authorities testified to (?by signing) wage agreements with Branch Unions, while Solidarity suspended almost all demands on wage raises. If the government has money for these raises, it should listen to Solidarity's opinion on proposals on these issues. If it has no money, which is more likely, the signing of accords with Branch Unions should be viewed as a gimmick to raise their prestige, but it is a manoeuvre increasing inflation, reducing the value of the population's savings, and thus diminishing its sense of security.

BYDGOSZCZ PROSECUTOR COMMENTS ON INVESTIGATION

LD091010 Warsaw PAP in English 0815 GMT 9 Jun 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jun (PAP)--Adolf Lewandowski, chief of the Bydgoszcz Voivodship prosecutor's office, told TRYBUNA LUDU today that investigations into the Bydgoszcz case were intensive. Every effort is made to ensure that public opinion accepts the results of the investigation as credible. Also, social control over the procedures has been ensured, he said.

Asked about the possibility that investigations could be closed, as suggested by a representative of the prosecutor general's office, Lewandowski said that up to this stage of the investigation neither the victims nor the witnesses present in the deliberation hall or close to it could name the culprits. Equally, no possible culprit has admitted to the beating. The victims could recognize nobody who might have struck them. There are numerous cases when investigation is discontinued or penal procedure stopped when the perpetrator of the offence is unknown. This is not the only such case, he said, at the same time reassuring that everything possible has been done as regards the investigation.

TRADE UNION PROGRAM VIEWS 11 JUNE WARNING STRIKE

LD051834 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1510 GMT 5 Jun 81

[From the "Trade Union Magazine" program]

[Text] On Wednesday, the NSZZ Solidarity of Bydgoszcz region announced a strike alert for 11 June, together with a warning strike, as well as a full-scale strike, for 15 June. Yesterday, Deputy Premier Rakowski once more donned his fireman's uniform although, as he pointed out on several occasions, he does not like to do it at all, and went to Bydgoszcz. Yesterday, too, the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity held a session in Bydgoszcz.

[Begin recording] Hello Warsaw. Here is a contribution to the "Trade Union Magazine" from Bydgoszcz by (Lech Lutomierski). Not in the heat of the moment, but a few hours after the conclusion of the session of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of the NSZZ Solidarity, I talked about the session to Krzysztof Gotowski, deputy chairman of the Interfactory Founding Committee at Bydgoszcz.

[Gotowski] [Passage indistinct] not all members of the KKP arrived at the session well-prepared [words indistinct] they expressed their own points of view and not the points of view of their Interfactory Founding Committees. Personally, I am not satisfied with the solution of the Bydgoszcz affair, although--taking into account the appeal of the episcopate, the appeal of Bishop Michalski--there was no other way out of this situation. There was no other way out because it was necessary to take everything into account: the death of the primate of Poland, the period of mourning, and the 30-day period of calm in the country, as well as the appeal from our Pope John Paul II. Taking all this into account the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] is not proclaiming a general strike on 15 June, in the Bydgoszcz region nor in the other regions. However, a 2-hour warning strike will take place on 11 June throughout our region.

[Lutomierski] It will take place if the accords are not fulfilled?

[Gotowski] Naturally. Deputy Premier Rakowski arrived at the voivodship headquarters yesterday, after the decision had been adopted by the KKP, and proposed that a working group of the KKP of Solidarity should meet with him to discuss the Bydgoszcz affair on Monday, 8 June, at 10 am, at the headquarters of the Council of Ministers. There are a great many things to be settled:

We will see how these matters are solved. So far, no one has been found guilty, as we all know--no one guilty of the provocation in Bydgoszcz. The position of the KKP has not been dealt with. Neither has the matter of Deputy Premier Mach, commandant of the voivodship command of the Citizens' Militia and the deputy commandant of the voivodship command of Citizens' Militia in Bydgoszcz, been clarified. Therefore, I think the Bydgoszcz affair will be settled on Monday without ambiguity. This is, of course, the condition for calling off the warning strike. We do not want this strike, as I have underlined on several occasions [words indistinct] we have asked for talks to be held with the government, we saw that the final time limit was approaching and then we went to the Sejm--the supreme (7 seat) of power, but unfortunately nothing has been solved there so far. [end recording]

MOSCOW TRUD CITED ON GOVERNMENT-TU RELATIONS

LD090946 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Here is an excerpt from an extensive article published by Moscow's TRUD entitled: The Party and Trade Unions. I quote: Events in Poland not only do not question the principle of mutual relations between the trade unions and the governing party of the working calss, but on the contrary, demonstrate with new force the need for close observance of the principled, proper, party management of trade unions, and the active role of trade unions in the realization of party policy. The violation of this principle in Poland has already led to destabilization of the political situation and sharp deterioration of economic difficulties.

LECH WALESA'S REMARKS AT GENEVA CONFERENCE CITED

LD051840 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity, speaking today in Geneva at the 67th ILO Conference, said the trade union he represents if the largest social organization in Polish history whose members are bound by the common desire to ensure for the Polish workers and white collar workers a life of civic freedom, freedom of thought and word, human dignity, and national sovereignty.

Lech Walesa said the Poles are able to resolve their internal affairs themselves, and it is in the general interest that no outside intervention should interfere with the process of consolidation of the Polish community. We are only on the threshold of transformations, he said. However, no one in Poland has any doubt that there is no return to the former methods of government and management of its economy.

Lech Walesa stressed that Solidarity attaches great importance to the creation of true workers' self-management in connection with the reconstruction of management. He expressed his hope for the possibility of cooperation between Solidarity and the International Labor Organization and union organizations in other countries.

Further on Walesa Remarks

LD051918 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Lech Walesa, chairman of NSZZ Solidarity, who is in Geneva for the 67th ILO session, answered journalists' questions today at a press conference.

Lech Walesa expressed deep regret that it was impossible for John Paul II to attend: He was to have spoken today at the forum of the international labor conference. Walesa recalled the words of the pope, who, speaking of the implementation of the Polish social contract, said this particular mode of action--devoid of compulsion and violence, seeking solutions by means of mutual dialogue and the merits of an argument, taking into account the common good--will always be useful both for the representatives of the workers and for representatives of the Polish state authorities.

Replying to questions concerning the nature of Solidarity, Walesa said the organization of which he is chairman is not a political party and does not intend to become one. Above all, he said, we are Poles and only after that are we unionists. In our activity we will ask the government and demand that there be made possible a public profit from that which is correct, just and economically justified. Commonsense tells us that, first of all, one has to create so that there will be something to draw on.

Commenting on the right to strike, Walesa said a strike is a weapon to be used only in the last resort. At the same time, he stated that all Solidarity links have received a recommendation not to present further wage demands and not to undertake any strike action without the agreement of the union leadership.

'Difficult But Not Desperate'

NC081013 Paris AFP in English 1007 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Geneva, 8 Jun (AFP)--The situation in Poland is "difficult but not desperate," Polish independent trade union leader Lech Walesa said here today.

He was commenting shortly before returning home from an International Labour Organisation Conference, on last night's sudden calling for a Polish Communist Party Central Committee plenary session for tomorrow.

The decision did not surprise him, he added by telephone to Agence France Presse.

Commenting on reports that the session might have been called at the instigation of Moscow, Mr Walesa said, "There must be order in Poland but it is up to Poles to ensure it."

Mr Walesa said he was convinced that he and his colleages in the trade union federation Solidarity would be able to find "suitable solutions" to the crisis.

Szyszka Comments on Walesa

LD060944 Warsaw PAP in English 0805 GMT 6 Jun 81

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Wankowicz]

[Text] Geneva, 5 Jun (PAP)--Albin Szyszka, member of the Polish delegation to the 67th session of the International Labour Conference, head of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions Consultative Commission, granted an interview to PAP correspondent.

Szyszka said that, owing to the rotation principle adopted in the ILO and the fact that Lech Walesa represents the biggest Polish trade Union, it is Walesa who is the delegate of Polish employers. Speaking mainly on behalf of Solidarity, Walesa stressed the pluralistic character of the delegation of Polish trade unions and the need to search for common solutions, Szyszka noted.

Walesa presented the fundamental difficulties through which our country is going and indicated the internal opportunities for solving them. He spoke against any forms of interference from outside. This stance agrees with ours. Szyszka said the solving of the difficult Polish problems on our own concerns in particular all bureaucratic attempts at creating unemployment as an "economic whip" and the subsequent elimination of this unemployment with an export of "gastarbeiters" to highly developed capitalist states, which does harm to our national dignity, Szyszka said.

Walesa, Szyszka Return

LD082142 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Lech Walesa, leader of Solidarity and member of the Polish delegation to the ILO conference which is holding a session in Geneva, has, on two occasions, met representatives of the Federation of Swiss Trade Unions. The Polish union activist presented the main programmatic assumptions of Solidarity. One of the meetings was reported by the local television.

The members of the Polish delegation, which participated in the meeting in Geneva, Albin Szyszka, chairman of the Federation of Industrial Branch Trade Unions, and Lech Walesa, chairman of the NSZZ Solidarity, returned to Warsaw this afternoon. A brief press conference was held immediately after landing. Both Lech Walesa and Albin Szyszka stated that the meeting in Geneva will contribute to enhancing the authority of Polish trade unions in the international arena.

Resolution of Problems Urged

LD090016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] The participants in the 67th session of the International Labor Organization returned yesterday from Geneva: chairman of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity, Lech Walesa, who headed the Polish trade union delegation, and chairman of the Consultative Commission of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions, Albin Szyszka.

Asked about the meeting in Geneva, Lech Walesa said that there was great interest in our trade unions. Albin Szyszka considers it very important that in Geneva resolutions on working conditions of men and women, on full employment and on disarmament had been examined. Asked about the possibilities for resolving the current crisis through negotiation, Lech Walesa stated that it was high time that undertakings which are feasible were implemented, or else discussions should be held as soon as possible on carrying them out; talks should not be left to the last minute. Commonsense, Lech Walesa stated, had won and would definitely win again.

GDANSK SOLIDARITY CALLS FOR PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION

LD051722 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] On 3 June this year, the plenum of the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of Gdansk Solidarity passed a resolution appealing to the public to increase its support for the release of political prisoners. Here is the text of this resolution:

We appeal to the factory committees to send Telexes and telegrams starting tomorrow to the deputies, care of the Sejm, Warsaw, 6 Wiejska Street, Telex number 812544, calling for the immediate submission of the question of the release of political prisoners and for an amnesty decree during the plenary session of the Sejm. We appeal to the public to halt the movement of traffic on the streets for 3 minutes and at the same time to use sirens, horns and other sound signals, on Tuesday, 9 June, beginning at 0900. During this time factories will not interrupt work.

We ask the National Consultative Commission to appeal to all regions throughout the country to adopt the same form of protest as the Gdansk MKZ. We appeal once more to the authorities for the immediate release of political prisoners. This would put an end to the existing conflict situation and would relieve social tension.

FOUR DISSIDENT KPN LEADERS SET FREE 5 JUNE

NC051410 Paris AFP in English 1404 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Jun (AFP)--Four leaders of the dissident Confederation of Independent Poland (KPN), including its president Leszek Moczulski, were freed from jail today under a Warsaw Court order issued earlier in the day, officials said.

They were the last group of dissidents whose release had been requested by the committee for the defense of people imprisoned for their opinions, backed by the independent trade union federation Solidarity.

Further on KPN Release

NC051438 Paris AFP in English 1424 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Jun (AFP)--Four dissidents, who had been in jail since last fall, were released from the prison at Radowiecka at 3130 P.M. local time (1330 GMT).

They are lawyers Mr Moczulski, 50, Romuald Szeremetiew, 35, Tadeusz Stanski, 32, and historian Tadeusz Jandziszak, 38.

They had been accused of activities "against the interests of socialist Poland," which carried possible sentences in the event of conviction ranging from five years to death.

Their trial, originally scheduled for April 27, was postponed after the court requested more information.

Earlier this week the Supreme Court allowed an appeal by the prosecution which maintained that the dossier was complete and the trial could go on.

Temporary Arrest Rescinded

LD051750 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] The Warsaw Court press spokesman reports that the case of the accused, Leszek Moczulski and other members of the Confederation of Independent Poland [KPN], will start on 15 June at the Voivodship Court in Warsaw. A PAP journalist has also learned that the Warsaw Voivodship Court, on the application of the counsels for the defense, has rescinded the preventive measure of the temporary arrest of Leszek Moczulski, Romuald Szeremetiew, Tadeusz Stanski and Tadeusz Jandziszak.

Sosnowiec Hunger Strike To End

LD070012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] The hunger strikers in Sosnowiec have decided to end their action following an appeal from the Presidium of the all-Polish congress of the regional university committees for the defense of prisoners of conscience. They issued a statement saying that the goal of the hunger strike has been partly achieved and that its participants will continue to demand clemency for the Kowalczyk brothers. The statement says: We trust that the Council of State will consider the feelings of the majority of the community by responding positively to our demands.

Katowice Strike Continues

NC071540 Paris AFP in English 1522 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Jun (AFP)--The hunger strikes staged to support the cause of Polish "political prisoners" have ceased throughout the country except at Katowice in the south, a trade union source said here today.

The protest movement at Plock, 130 kms (82 miles) northwest of Warsaw, which was launched about 15 days ago, was halted today in "conformity to the suggestions of the committee for the defense of people imprisoned for their opinions, the source said. [Quotation marks as received]

The committee lifted its call for demonstrations following the decision of the Warsaw district court Friday to pre-trial release to four leaders of the Confederation for an Independent Poland (KPN), held in jail since last autumn.

Hunger strikes at Sosnoweic and Tarnowskie-Gory in Silesia and at Gdansk on the Baltic coast were also halted today.

However, at Katowice, hunger strikers, one of whom is Mrs Maria Moszulska, whose husband, Leszek, was one of the four KPN leaders freed Friday, decided to continue their protest.

They are demanding an amnesty for two brothers, Ryszard and Jerzy Kowalszyk, who have been serving 25-year prison terms since 1972 for a bombing attack in which there were no casualties.

Meanwhile, it was announced today that two members of the Polish Communist Party's leadership had been elected as delegates to the party's 9th congress, which will be held in July.

SOLIDARITY MUST NOT BE DIVIDED INTO FACTIONS

LD051427 Gdansk DZIENNIK BALTYCKI in Polish 29-31 May 81 p 2

[Donald Tusk article printed in "Self-Government" (samorzadnosc) column: "The Future Will Tell"]

[Text] I have recently read in POLITYKA an article written by the head of our modest but autonomous section [Lech Badkowski] on the subject of the general concepts governing the activities of our trade union as represented by its leaders. Simplifying the issue, the article's author divides the Solidarity elite into radicals, who are governed by emotions and are occasionally prepared to take risks (a reference to Kuron), and pragmatists such as Walesa, who have acquainted the ability to pursue a policy as the art of the possible. According to Badkowski, the contest is taking place at a democracy-versus-autocracy level. Blinded by their extremism, the radicals "have failed to realize sufficiently clearly that in view of the special circumstances under which the trade union organization was created--there was no room for it among the previously existing structures--and especially in view of the very tense atmosphere which was prevailing prior to the proclaimed general strike; it was imperative to make a decision which was to be governed by more lofty reasons than trade union principles. One is almost afraid to have to tell our zealous trade unionists this but it has to be said: such higher reasons do exist and we had in fact to take them into account on that occasion." I also feel frightened, especially after reading such articles. A group of people who know better and more has again appeared from probably the least expected direction. And since it knows, this group obviously feels that it is duty bound to explain to those "zealous trade unionists" what it is all about.

Since 1944 we have lived in a situation where the suspension of democratic principles has been prompted by higher reasons and a sense of responsibility (this demonic word will frequently reappear in this article) and I do not believe that we will again allow ourselves to be taken in. However, it is not a question of dispute between supporters of trade union democracy and supporters of a dictatorial stance. What we have to consider is just one of many issues--and certainly not the most important--in a conflict which has been revealed to the broad masses following the gangster-like attack on Rulewski.

It only seems that the way in which Walesa carried out negotiations with the government and the role played by experts and the church (which has been excessively active recently) have led to differences of opinion within the National Consultative Commission. These differences relate to fundamental, essential questions concerning not only the content and form of the trade union's activities and its role in the present structure of political forces but also the future of the entire community, the Polish state and the notorious geopolitics. And Badkowski is fully aware of this....

The group of responsible people believes that it will be possible to implant an independent organization with 10 million members in the present sociopolitical structures. Furthermore, it assumes that Solidarity is to exert control over the authorities (even though we already know what they are capable of and what kind of solution to the present crisis they want to ensure for us). This is rather reminiscent of the situation in which a ticket inspector finds himself when he realizes even before boarding a streetcar that the passengers not only have no tickets but have no intention whatever to pay fines. Control can be exerted over authorities which we know can play their role effectively and in accordance with general public demands.

The authorities as such cannot be good. They must be forced to be good. In completely democratic countries, means of control and public pressure are inscribed in the principles and laws of the political system. Until we work out such a system we will have to seek to implement by various methods some fundamental changes in the mechanisms of power.

It is at this point that we have to consider the tricky problem of responsibility. I do not now intend to settle the problem of where responsible action ends and "limits which must be exceeded by no one" begin. However, I can detect dangers to which people who believe that only they are responsible have exposed us. Indeed it is those people who feel that they have the necessary authority to determine such limits and that they know what should be changed and what should be left as it was in the name of responsibility and common sense. Obviously, all concepts different from their own are bound to be irresponsible and people who uphold them are bound to drive the country toward an abyss and catastrope. I recognize these people's sense of responsibility, pure intentions and complete commitment. I agree that caution and political intuition are indispensable at present. I also realize that "responsibility" means one thing to Walesa, another to Olszowski and yet another to Bishop Dabrowski. However, what is most important to me is the "pure" sense of responsibility represented by the trade union leader and the people who support his policy. Indeed activities of this kind have frequently protected us from large-scale conflicts. However, there are many faceless, unknown people who, having adopted the responsibility slogan, have ruthlessly been unmasking the irresponsible troublemakers. What is most interesting is that there are many oppositionists (Moczulski, Kuron and Michnik are the worst) and many trade union activists among those troublemakers, whereas no one has mentioned any troublemakers from the Warsaw "White House," those involuntary (?) creators of ferment in Poland.

The euphoria and enthusiasm with which the authorities divide Solidarity members into sensible people and extremists are indications of the danger connected with this phenomenon. But we must not let ourselves be maneuvered into a situation in which Solidarity would be divided into a good and a bad faction. Nor must we let manevolent elements utilize against us what is most valuable in our movement--freedom of thought, pluralism of views, tolerance and democracy, which is being born under such painful conditions. We have a common aim even though our views on the way in which it is to be achieved and the assessment of our possibilities differ.

This is a good thing. This is where our strength lies. We should lay our differences bare, not conceal them.

A sense of responsibility is now indispensable. Let us hope that it will not turn out that its greatest advocates are merely afraid of it.

After all, it is important and desirable only if it neither oppresses nor paralyzes. As for the people who are already able to think about what must be done, not about what can be done, we do not assert that they are wrong merely because their views differ from ours. And the future will tell who was right....

GOVERNMENT TU COOPERATION COMMITTEE STATEMENT

LD051822 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1510 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Statement by the Council of Ministers committee responsible for matters of cooperation with the trade unions--date of issue not specified; carried in the 28th edition of the "Trade Union Magazine" program]

[Text] In connection with the 26 May statement of the KKP [Nation Consultative Commission] Presidium of NSZZ Solidarity and with the 28 May KKP statement of this year, the office dealing with matters of cooperation with the trade unions states:

Imputations levelled against the government that it is conducting a political game toward Solidarity, accusations against it of disloyalty and of desiring to discredit the union are groundless. If the Solidarity leadership wishes to shape its cooperation with the government in a spirit of partnership then one should abandon bandying about empty accusations and also excessive use of words of the sharp protest type. The government has accepted with satisfaction the stance of the NSZZ Solidarity and accepts its proposals that talks should be postponed until the end of the year on the subject of collective agreements and industrial charters [karty branzowe]. The government has also accepted with satisfaction the joint view formulated during the talks to the effect that bearing in mind the country's economic situation, wage demands in 1981, apart from very small necessary amendments, should not take place. As regards the Industrial and Autonomous Trade Unions, the government has not met with understanding on the part of some of them concerning wage matters.

It is true that the reiterated wage demands are in general based on agreements signed in the past, but this does not change the fact that every new wage demand exacerbates the economic situation, which in any case is disastrous. Faced with organized pressure (?by) strike action, the government makes concessions not because it wishes to indulge in some sort of political game but because a knife is being put to its throat. However, there is another side of the coin.

During the action of the Trade Union of Agricultural Workers, Solidarity, linking together with activists acting on behalf of the KKP in the Agricultural Circles Cooperatives issue, presented a view concurrent with the wage demands of the aforementioned union. In talks conducted with the Trade Union of Agricultural Workers a Solidarity observer took part and his signature is on the agreement. Thus, claims that there have been attempts to carry out wage agreements behind the back of Solidarity are without foundation. The demand of holding talks on work contracts behind the back of Solidarity requires further comment.

What the government wishes most of all is that talks should be conducted. [Passage indistinct] with all union central organizations around the same table. But the existence of such a situation does not depend on us but on the trade unions. At present what is practiced is as follows:

When we sign any agreement with Solidarity without the participation of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions, then the latter protest. If the industrial branches are the signatories of any agreement then Solidarity protests. This road leads to nowhere.

The authors [words indistinct] assert that they have given proof of a great sense of responsibility and trade union discipline by not putting forward wage claims. This is not entirely true.

Thus, for instance, Solidarity, together with the Autonomous Trade Unions claimed higher wages than had been earmarked before, for professional firemen. The Solidarity organizations throughout the country presented a position which coincided with the pay claims of the Agricultural Workers' Trade Union. Wage claims in the power industry were also the work of Solidarity. We give up enumerating other local pay claims put forward by Solidarity. So what is the true state of this tendency to abstain as claimed by the unions?

The committee of the Council of Ministers for cooperation with trade unions is of the opinion that in the interests of the working people and in an effort to halt processes which aggravate the economic crisis on the sector of manpower, both on the national scale and within individual branches of industry, it is necessary to conduct negotiations in which all trade unions will participate. We shall then avoid the situation in which the government would be forced, by means of the threat of strikes and protest actions, to make decisions which not infrequently satisfy the personal ambitions of trade union leaders, including those of Solidarity, which have nothing in common with the real interests of the working people. We repeat: The government has not and does not conduct any games against any trade union. It is our intention to bring the country out of a grave crisis.

LOCAL SOLIDARITY LEADER DECRIES 'SOVIETIZATION'

WA041512 London REUTER in English 1438 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, June 4, REUTER--A local leader of the Solidarity union movement in the southern town of Zawiercie said today the Soviet news agency TASS had misquoted him as threatening violence against communists in Poland.

"There was no threat, as the Soviet media alleged, of violence," Bogdan Krakowski told REUTER by telephone.

Mr Krakowski, head of the Solidarity branch in Zawiercie, was quoted by TASS as threatening violence during a meeting with the communist-controlled municipal council there.

TASS said he demanded that the communist flag be removed from the council building and that street names with Soviet connotations be changed.

If this were not done, Solidarity would dissolve the council and use violence, TASS quoted him as saying.

Mr Krakowski said he had asked only for the Polish national flag to be hoisted on the building side-by-side with the communist flag "so that everyone might know that we are living in a Polish city, not a Soviet city."

Mr Krakowski, admitting that some of the TASS report was correct, said he had demanded that prewar Polish names be restored to those streets in the city which were given Soviet-linked names after World War II.

"We asked the assembly to change Red Army Street to its prewar name of Ignacy Padeaewski, an internationally known Polish pianist-politician and patriot revered by the nation," he said.

Mr Krakowski said there had been enough "Sovietization" in Poland's public life and that it was time to restore a more Polish character.

He asked rhetorically why a school in Zawiercie should be called after the Soviet poet Majamowski instead of after a poet from Poland.

"We told the council that, if they did not change the names, we would do it ourselves by replacing the plaques with unwanted names by those we wish to have." Mr Krakowski said.

The communist party daily TRYBUNA LUDU reported today that another Soviet war memorial in Poland had been damaged--the third such incident in recent weeks. It said a five-point star on a "monument of gratitude" in a Soviet cementery in Rybnik had been torn off and an inscription was painted over.

CENSORSHIP IMPOSED ON NEW MILITIA OFFICIALS UNION

NC062214 Paris AFP in English 2208 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Jun (AFP)--A list of demands issued by a newly formed but not yet recognized union of Polish militia officials has been barred from publication by censorship, it was learned here today.

The militia is a security force with police duties. The newly formed union, which is quite distinct from the Solidarity labor union confederation, notably demanded that "the personal responsibility be established of those who decided to use force in intervening in 1956 (the so-called little October revolution), 1968 (the student uprising), 1970 (the workers revolt in Baltic ports) and 1976 (the strikes at Ursus and Radom.)"

The text was read on the radio this afternoon before it was censored and thereafter failed to be carried by radio or television programs.

The formation of that new union was announced last Monday. But its foundation remains surrounded by a measure of mystery, the newspapers having been practically silent about.

TRANSPORTATION WORKERS END PROTEST ACTION

LD051746 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] The Urban transportation enterprise [MPK] in Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski has decided to end the protest action starting today. After a plenary meeting of the district board of the communal and local economic employees trade union in Kielce, which assessed the course of the protest action in the MPK, it was stated that the plan for the disciplinary dismissal of three drivers had been thwarted and those responsible for causing the conflict have ceased to carry out these functions.

NEY ATTENDS BEIRUT WORKS PARTY ACTIVISTS MEETING

LD081900 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] A meeting of activists from the works party organization was held in the Beirut steelworks today with the participation of delegate to the congress, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Roman Ney. During the 3-hour heated discussion he answered numerous questions from metallurgical workers concerning the current situation in the party and the country's economy.

The party activists in the largest workplace in Czestochowa expressed their fear about tomorrow's 11th plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. In their opinion, the current state of the economy and social discipline in the country shows the weakness of the authorities, and this may incline the opponents of renewal to provocations and cause delays in introducing changes in the economy and in social life. The representatives of the metallurgical workers' party organization have instructed Kazimierz (Ziabek), Central Committee member and steelworks employee, to present their feelings and opinions on the topics at tomorrow's plenum of the party Central Committee.

LOCAL PARTY REPORT-BACK, ELECTIONS CONTINUE

Piotrkow Trybunalski Election

LD081410 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] A municipal report-back and election conference is taking place in Piotrkow Trybunalski today. This is the last municipal conference in Piotrkow Trybunalski Viovodship. Two hundred and seventy delegates represent the party organization, which has close to 12,000 members. A report on the 1 1/2 years of activities of the municipal PZPR committee in Piotrkow was read by First Secretary Waclaw Wronski. Almost 40 people took part in the discussion.

New Secretary in Biala Podlaska

LD081406 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] A municipal report-back and election conference was held in Biala Podlaska today. The 3,000-strong organization was represented by 182 delegates. In assessing the activity in the past term of office, first secretary of the municipal committee Adam Olkowicz said, among other things: We can say that never, in the past difficult months, have we ever found ourselves on the opposite side of the barricade. Secretaries and aktivs in work enterprises did not lock themselves in their offices in those hot days. We were among the workforces.

The conference elected a new, 40-strong, municipal committee of the party. The function of first secretary was entrusted to Joroslaw Bogucki, a party member since 1948.

GRABSKI COMMISSION HEARS SZYDLAK 'SERIOUS ERROR'

LD081826 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] A while ago we received the news that Tadeusz Grabski chaired today the fifth session of the commission set up by the 10th Central Committee Plenum. The commission heard another report from the Supreme Chamber of Control. Since the previous report, that is since 11 May, the investigation of charges against 1,989 persons has been conducted and completed.

As a result of a thorough check the charges concerning 1,017 persons have not been confirmed. The cases of 145 persons have been sent to the Central Party Control Commission; while the cases of 72 persons have been passed on to the prosecution organs. Another 65 persons have been recalled from leading posts.

The finance departments and the state enterprises have to date made claims worth nearly Z106 million and are collecting the monies.

The commission has also acquainted itself with the statement and elucidations made by Jan Szydlak. Jan Szydlak said he deemed it his serious error that, while holding the post of Central Committee secretary, he failed to formulate effective methods of party control over the activities of the administration. The assessment of the events in Ursus and Radom, which occurred in 1976, has been described by Jan Szydlak as entirely wrong, since it considered them to be caused by economic issues whereas it transpired that this was the beginning of the sociopolitical crisis. Jan Szydlak stressed his responsibility as Politburo member, and since 1975 as deputy premier, for the situation that emerged in the country.

WORKERS' REPRESENTATION IN ELECTED BODIES DISCUSSED

AU090700 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 3 Jun 81 p 3

[Zbigniew Sufin article: "Do They Not Want To Be Elected, or Are They Not Being Elected?"]

[Excerpts] The representation of workers has become highly topical during the election of delegates to the ninth extraordinary party congress and of party governing bodies at various levels. Data gathered to date show that the percentage of workers elected to party governing bodies and as delegates to the congress is frequently smaller than the percentage holding party membership. The fears have been voiced that the workers' representation was insufficient and that this might adversely affect the situation in the party and party activity.

That issue needs closer study, and workers themselves must be allowed to express their opinion about it. While drawing up a program for studying topical problems in the party and society, the Institute of Fundamental Problems of Marxism-Leninism carried out a poll among party members at a large and modern enterprise in southeastern Poland.

To start with, neither workers nor employees at the enterprise expressed concern in connection with the election of congress delegates. The following tendencies are to be noted in opinions about the election of workers as a congress delegates.

Rather common is the opinion that valuable and honest people will be elected, no matter if they are workers or belong to other categories of labor. Here is a characteristic pronouncement: "People do not now look if a person is a worker or a clerk. They elect those whom they expect to boldly defend the interests of all."

However, there were many pronouncements showing that the workers did not trust their own abilities to cope with the obligations shouldered by congress delegates.

Some collective members polled, particularly workers, said that the workers had doubts if their participation in party authorities and in the congress would be effective. "The workers do not believe in the situation's remedy and do not want to be pointed at by the others as the ones who failed to do anything specific for the country," it was said. "The workers are afraid that their voice will be ignored and eveything will remain as it is."

The atmosphere at the enterprise is to a large extent determined by cooperation among the enterprise board, the party organization and the trade unions. The personnel being polled highly evaluated cooperation between the board and Solidarity (83 percent of positive assessments), between the board and the enterprise PZPR committee (49 percent) and between the board and the branch committees (40 percent). Significantly poorer marks were given to cooperation between the enterprise PZPR committee and Solidarity (29 percent), and Solidarity and the Industrial Branch Trade Unions (20 percent). High marks were also given to cooperation between party members and nonparty members in the enterprise collective (67 percent of positive assessments).

The opinions quoted here show that the workers are reluctant to accept jobs in party governing bodies not only because they have a low assessment of their abilities to represent the interests of the collective or of a larger community, but also to a large extent because they feel they would have no real influence on public affairs and would be inefficient in social and public activity.

The changes in that sphere are still not deep enough, and for that reason workers belonging to the party tend rather to delegate functions to others that accept their election to party governing bodies.

Why is this so? To make the workers participate in the process of socialist renewal, it is highly important to find this out in each specific situation.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY ON GROWTH OF LEADERSHIP AUTHORITY

LD090852 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0300 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jun (PAP)--In spite of the stresses of the past few days, the noticeable growth in the party's activity and political role must be recognized as a hopeful symptom, (Jan Ruranski) writes in ZYCIE WARSZAWY. One argument showing the growth in the authority of the central leadership, for example, is the question of electing representatives of the central level as delegates to the congress. And although the decision on the question is coming under severe criticism locally, as is confirmed by the examples of the Szczecin and Gdansk conferences, reason is triumphing and there is no threat of breaking the succession of power. From this one can also draw the conclusion that it is possible to seek another solution, a more democratic one, one more in harmony with the spirit of the time, a solution which would not have aroused so many superfluous and unnecessary emotions at the voivodship conferences, the author stresses.

I would also recognize as a hopeful sign the reaction of the public to the so-called Katowice Forum, (Jan Ruranski) continues. Poles today are showing great firmness against political provocations, both from the left and from the right. It also gives hope that we will be able to solve our affairs ourselves, the author writes. But it should be a warning that too extreme measures and positions will not receive public approval.

HOPEFUL SIGN SEEN IN PZPR'S GROWING PRESTIGE

LD091000 Warsaw PAP in English 0812 GMT 9 Jun 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jun (PAP)--"In spite of the recent tension, the marked increase of the party's activeness and political role is a hopeful sign," said ZYCIE WARSZAWY. "The prestige of party organizations and of party activists in the regions and the headquarters has grown significantly. As demonstrated by the Szczecin and Gdansk conferences, reason is winning the upper hand and there is nothing to show that the continuity of the authority could be lost. Another conclusion is that it was possible to find another democratic solution, a solution more compatible with the spirit of the times, a solution free from exciting so much unnecessary emotions at voivodship conferences."

Referring to the declaration of the Katowice Party Forum ZYCIE WARSZAWY commentator said: "An optimistic sign is that the thinking people in this country have reacted to that declaration by massive and spontaneous protests. This shows that the Poles today are better prepared to repulse political provocation, be it from the left or right.

"There is hope that we might be able ourselves to settle our affairs. At the same time, it should serve as a warning that extreme measures and postures are not going to win public acceptance any more," concluded the commentator.

PZPR OUTLINES POLICY TOWARD YOUNGER GENERATION

LD081534 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jun (PAP)--In a separate chapter, programmatic assumptions for the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress, now under broad party discussion, examine questions of a policy towards Poland's younger generation.

Over half of Poland's population is under 29 years of age. Over 7 million young people are learning or studying and another 7 million are working in the national economy.

The attitude of the younger generation is nowadays instrumental in overcoming difficulties, getting Poland out of the crisis and her further development, stresses the document.

Special emphasis is put on regaining youth's confidence by the PUWP and consolidating its influence among young people, whose attitudes were most severely influenced by the social, economic and moral crisis of the 1970s. The younger generation was especially painfully affected by gaps between its declared and its real role in Poland's life. The assumptions point out that necessary conclusions were not drawn in the past decade from the fact that numerous, professionally well-educated and prepared age groups became grown-ups. Their aspirations were awakened and then dashed by promises which were not kept.

The use of the youth's qualifications is unsatisfactory. Over 300,000 persons under 29 have graduated from higher shcools and over 2 million from secondary schools. But a considerable percentage of them are not working in keeping with their qualifications, emphasizes the document. It says that it is necessary to create conditions for young people to be broadly promoted to higher managerial posts in the state administration, economy, science, culture and education.

Reviewing a question of the youth's material conditions, the document says that "the basic element of the state social policy to youth must be the immediate improvement in living conditions of young people, a programme to increase youth's chances in life and their first job. Setting permanent tasks which should be periodically examined by the PUWP and the state leadership, ought to be developed in the nearest future."

According to the document, one of the party's basic duties towards the younger generation is to clearly show its prospects for socialist Poland and the ways of struggle to attain the unity of practice of social life with socialist ideals and principles.

'AUTHENTIC DEMOCRATIZATION' IN PARTY LIFE VIEWED

AU051224 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Jun 81 p 2

[F.L. commentary: "Before the Ninth PZPR Congress: Learning Democracy"--Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Preparations for the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress have entered a new stage: The voivodship accountability and election conferences are electing congress delegates and new governing bodies. In Olsztyn, Szczecin and Wloclawek those conferences are already over.

AS EXPECTED, THE CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS HAVE PRIMARILY CONFIRMED THE FACT OF AUTHENTIC AND DEEP DEMOCRATIZATION IN INTERNAL PARTY LIFE. Indeed, the conferences have become a field in which views and ideas clashed to find a common position strengthening the party and making it fit for the action that is needed today.

The first conferences held in voivodships, as well as at big enterprises, in cities and communes, have confirmed the correctness of the line and style of activity chosen by the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum to overcome the crisis. IT WAS STATED AT THE PLENUM THAT, WHILE STRIVING TO RESTORE THE IMPORTANCE OF DEMOCRACY AND SOCIAL DISCIPLINE, THE PARTY ITSELF SHOULD SET AN EXAMPLE IN DEMOCRACY AND OF DISCIPLINE BUILT ON THAT DEMOCRATIC BASIS.

In the history of the party there have been no conferences as long as the present ones. The proceedings are long, because it takes time to observe the democratic procedure. But there are no objections. All are aware that the conference decisions concerning cadres, the program and policy must be free from any shadow of doubt that they might have been imposed on the conferences. The overwhelming majority of the delegates are aware of their responsibility before the voters and the entire party for the results of the conference; not only electoral results, but also the programmatic ones inspiring the action expected from the party by society.

IT MUST ALSO BE STATED THAT DEMOCRACY IN PARTY LIFE, SO CLEARLY MANIFESTED TO DATE BY PARTY CONFERENCES AT ALL LEVELS, IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE PROOF AGAINST BOTH THOSE WHO HAVE ALWAYS BEEN AFRAID OF DEMOCRATIZATION IN PARTY LIFE, AND THOSE WHO WOULD LIKE TO USE THE FACT THAT THE PARTY HAS BEEN CONSISTENTLY OBSERVING THE PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY TO DRAW ADVANTAGES FOR THEIR POLITICAL GAME WITH OUR PARTY AND AGAINST IT. There are such cases and they must be discussed precisely in the interest of respect for the spirit and principles of democracy both in the party and in public life as a whole.

Before the conferences in Szczecin Voivodship and at the Warski Shipyard in Szczecin there were attempts to interfere in internal party life by means of a propaganda campaign at the enterprise against Comrade Kazimierz Barcikowski. The enterprise commission of Solidarity published to this effect a special statement saying that it had not inspired the "spontaneous meetings of collective members resolutely opposing citizen Kazimierz Barcikowski's admission to the party organization at the shipyard and his possible election as a delegate to the Ninth PZPR Congress."

True enough, the commission in its statement invoked the union's statutory political non-engagement, but added: "In its overwhelming majority, the collective--both party members and nonparty members--evaluated the activity of citizen Kazimierz Barcikowski as PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, as deputy premier and minister of agriculture in unambiguously negative terms. Guided by those assessments, the collective has found citizen Kazimierz Barcikowski unsuitable to be a member of the enterprise PZPR organization at the shipyard and a delegate to the ninth extraordinary party congress."

THAT STATEMENT CAN HARDLY BE ASSESSED OTHER THAN AS AN ATTEMPT TO INTERFERE IN PARTY AFFAIRS, AN ATTEMPT AT POLITICAL INTERFERENCE. The decision to admit Comrade Barcikowski to the shipyard's party organization was adopted, on his request, by a shop organization, because that organization alone had the statutory right to adopt such a decision. By a ballot the voivodship conference listed Comrade Barcikowski as a candidate delegate to the ninth congress and also elected him by a ballot as a congress delegate.

That incident, perhaps not even worth mentioning under normal circumstances, shows primarily that the party can afford democracy, although it is constantly learning it. BUT ON THE OTHER HAND THERE ARE STILL GROUPS AND FORCES WHO ASSOCIATE DEMOCRACY ONLY WITH THE ATMOSPHERE OF DEBATE AND WITH PRESSURE ON ANYONE WHO HAS A DIFFERENT OPINION, WHO SUGGESTS A DIFFERENT LINE, AND WHO HAS THE COURAGE TO ADVOCATE HIS OPINION AND HIS LINE WITHOUT EXPECTING ANY APPLAUSE AND RATHER BEING AWARE OF THE JOB IN STORE TO PERSUADE PATIENTLY AND TO PROVE HIMSELF RIGHT BY DEEDS.

ATTEMPTS TO UNDERMINE NATIONAL SECURITY NOTED

LD081206 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 8 Jun 81

[From the press review]

[Text] A commentary about the sociopolitical situation in Poland is printed in ZYCIE WARSZAWY by (Karol Szedzielorz):

The crisis in our country continues. Also in progress is a great trial of strength, which is at the same time a test of the Polish people's national traits, their patriotism, prudence and commonsense. But there also appear figures who would like to harm the national interest. They try to undermine that which constitutes Poland's security. They think they can impudently oppose the appropriateness [racja] of our foreign policy, (?and can oppose) existing alliances and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union has not wanted and does not want to look on passively at the Polish crisis. It helps us but this is not disinterested aid since, as the author states, a strong Poland and an efficient economy mean that we shall be able to cooperate better with our Eastern neighbor.

Test of National Character

LD081708 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jun (PAP)--We shall not wait for a miracle. The crisis in Poland is continuing. Also continuing is a great test of strength, which is, at the same time, a test of the Polish national character, Polish patriotism and common sense, writes ZYCIE WARSZAWY. On the face of it, it seems that the people are genuine, having commonsense and farsightedness. But in reality one should also say that certain individuals are appearing who would like to harm national interests. They are trying in various ways to undermine that which determines Poland's security. They think that they can oppose Polish foreign policy, existing unions and the Soviet Union with impunity. They were not born yesterday and they did not reveal themselves today. But now their words and deeds can have a definite influence. They are aware of this, but the entire Polish nation should also be aware of this. Under no circumstances can we come to terms with the fact that irresponsible actions and words, or simply provocations, might undermine Poland's trustworthiness as a partner and ally of the Soviet Union.

To the Soviet Union we are the most important partner among the European socialist countries. We also occupy a central position in the defense alliance of the socialist community, the Warsaw Pact. These are unquestionable facts known to all Poles. But regardless of this, we should remember the reality of the correlation of forces and the main principles which have governed and govern us in carrying out our duties as allies.

The Soviet Union did not and does not want to passively keep an eye on the Polish crisis. If we want proof of aid for Poland then we can find it above all in cooperation with the USSR.

The Soviet Union's assistance is not disinterested, ZYCIE WARSZAWY goes on to say. A strong Poland and a well-functioning national economy mean that we shall be able to cooperate better with our Eastern neighbor. The latest confirmation of this joint interest in developing cooperation were the agreements signed last week in Moscow.

The party and the people expect that the forthcoming congress will allow ways of solving our difficult problems to be worked out. These will probably be new solutions in many cases, but they must be in keeping with the desires and will of Poles. Poland's way out of the current difficulties is not easy. We believe that it will come. We are not waiting with arms folded for a miracle. It is a matter of the life and future of our people and also that Poland should again find the position that she used to occupy in the socialist community. It is a matter of our country's role in European cooperation. For Poland is necessary to Europe as a country of talented and hardworking people who will be able to put their own house in order. This is our problem and above all it depends on us ourselves, the newspaper concludes.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS MEETING OF GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM

LD052230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] The government Presidium [as heard; a mini-council of ministers] has met under the chairmanship of Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski.

During the session, the final text of the draft resolutions on state enterprises and on the self-government of workforces in state enterprises were discussed. The two drafts will be proposed in the Sejm during the next few days. The government Presidium also examined the draft law on changes in the organization of the supreme and central organs of state administration, and the draft resolution on the mode of their introduction.

A further point on the agenda was the Council of Ministers' draft resolution in the matter of the economic-financial system of state farms, which anticipates the removal of subsidies. The government Presidium accepted the decree of the Council of Ministers with regard to increasing the lowest old-age and other pensions, financial benefits for farmers and their families. The increases will come into effect on 1 July this year.

The government Presidium devoted a great deal of attention to the supply of basic commodities to the people. A decision was taken aimed at preventing a further deterioration of the situation in this area.

Economic Situation Discussed

LD060950 Warsaw PAP in English 0815 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Jun (PAP)--During its session today, the government Presidium dwelt on the issue of the supply of staple goods to the population. It has deteriorated further. The government Presidium has taken decisions aimed at preventing a further deterioration of the supply situation. Thus, all of the hard currency revenues of the Pewex enterprise will be spent on food purchases abroad. Unfortunately, the state purchasing of slaughter animals continues to drop, which is a menace to the feasibility of the coupon system of meat sales. In those circumstances, the government is forced to search for extraordinary methods to ensure the supply of staple commodities to the population. Making those efforts, the government stresses that increasing the extraction of domestic raw materials, first of all coal, a full satisfaction of the economy's demand for energy, and growth in exports, which is a prerequisite for obtaining foreign currency necessary to pay for the deliveries of food and materials, are of key importance.

The government Presidium adopted the decree on raising the lowest pensions and benefits to farmers and their families. The raises come into force as of 1 July 1981. The government Presidium also discussed the final version of draft laws on state enterprise and on self-government of state enterprise crews,which will be submitted to the Sejm in a matter of days. They are very important new solutions concerning the functioning of state enterprises and the rights of workers' self-government. As for the Organization of State Enterprise, the law lays down only the basic principles. Its internal structure will be fully defined by the crews in the statutes they adopt.

Workers' self-government will be granted important rights in the field of deciding about the plan of the enterprise, endorsing its balance sheets, launching of new investments, mergers of enterprises, etc. It is suggested that the laws come into force in the beginning of the fourth quarter.

The government Presidium discussed draft laws on changes in the structure of central bodies of state administration. The proposed changes are aimed at reducing the number of ministries. They would deal with five fundamental spheres of the national economy: food, raw materials and energy, construction, the technological base, and manufacturing and non-food consumer goods.

JARUZELSKI SUBMITS DRAFT LAWS TO SEJM SPEAKER

LD082232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] As the government press spokesman reports, Premier Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski today submitted to the speaker the draft laws which have been approved by the Council of Ministers on the following: state enterprises, self-management of state enterprise workforces, pay for people in key state posts and, connected with this, a draft on the change of the law on universal pension benefits for employees and their families.

At the same time, draft laws were submitted on changes in the organization of some supreme and central organs of state administration. The chairman of the Council of Ministers has also submitted to the Sejm speaker a government report on the state of the economy.

Its text takes into account the proposals of the Sejm commissions, the comments of the consultative team, which was active under the chairmanship of Professor Czeslaw Bobrowski, and also comments put forward by a group of members and collaborators of section 1--social sciences--of the Polish Academy of Sciences, headed by Professor Wladyslaw Markiewicz.

In accordance with the proposal of the consultative team, personal works of members of this team were attached to the report in the form of an appendix.

SEJM COMMISSION WORK REACHING 'TURNING POINT'

LD081754 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] PAP reports the Sejm extraordinary commission for control of the implementation of social agreements held a session today. Among other things, it was said that the commission had already met two important obligations undertaken in the 31 March Warsaw agreement: The conflict surrounding the registration of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers was resolved and recently, the activists from the Confederation of Independent Poland were released. They will answer charges while not in custody.

In the course of 3 months, the commission has worked intensively, taking part in settling various types of issues. The chairman of the commission, Deputy Jan Szczepanski, stated among other things that the commission was reaching a turning point in its work and that thought should therefore be given to altering its aims and methods. At present two states are operating in Poland, one nominal and the other parallel. All interested parties must realize that when a situation is reached where the nominal state can no longer give a response to the demands made by Solidarity, this will also mean its demise. One cannot go on weakening the nominal state. The chairman of the commission went on to state that it should go back to working inside the framework that was determined when it was set up and not undertake matters emerging from ad hoc conflicts. We do not want to replace the government; we do not have the power for that. We will cooperate with the government, basing ourselves on the law, Deputy Jan Szczepanski stressed.

The main tasks for the commission at present are a general assessment of the effects of all agreements concluded up to now and, on this basis, the undertaking of work toward reaching a global agreement. The next urgent topic is to be an assessment of the implementation of the agreement signed in Gdansk.

TADEUSZ RUDOLF INTERVIEWED ON CORRECTED 1981 PLAN

LD081521 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jun (PAP)--In an interview for TRYBUNA LUDU first deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, Minister Tadeusz Rudolf, said that smaller-than-planned coal production increases difficulties in the balance of payments. However, further export limitations are not foreseen. That would be a bad solution, he said.

But he admitted that coal production will probably go down to the 1974 level this year. The amount of coal to be expected this year is unknown, he said. Rational use of coal and energy is an obvious necessity. Also, a price rise which is an urgent need and should embrace both supply and retail prices should be started with the putting in order of coal price, said Minister Rudolf.

The shortage of coal is one of the reasons that in mid-March the Planning Commission started work on correcting the national social and economic plan.

The draft corrected plan takes into account the satisfaction of the basic needs of the population, but on a slightly smaller scale than in the original plan owing to a slump in production and a decrease of the national income. The top priorities are food, medicine, personal hygiene implements, clothes--first of all children's clothes.

OFFICIAL VIEWS FOREIGN TRADE, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD060936 Warsaw PAP in English 0826 GMT 6 Jun 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Jun (PAP)--Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Wladyslaw Gwiazda granted an interview to TRYBUNA LUDU on current issues of Poland's economic exchange with socialist states. Excerpts:

"Poland's obligations this year as concerns the supply to socialist countries (of coal and coke, among others) are much lower than they were last year. Despite that, we are unable to ensure the power supplies."

"This means not only the loss of foreign exchange: Poland's prestige, her credibility as an economic partner are hurt."

"Some socialist states make the supplies of their goods to Poland contingent on our meeting of export obligations. This is sometimes a must to the small economies (the GDR, Czechoslovakia)."

"Owing to the resources and size of its economy, the Soviet Union continues to be of special help to us. Although we are not meeting our obligations, the USSR does not make its deliveries, increased as regards some goods, contingent on ours."

"As concerns this year's balance of payment with the socialist states, we are anticipating a considerable deficit. Our overall debt in the socialist states is incomparably smaller than what we owe the West, but it, too, is on the increase."

Deputy Minister Gwiazda pronounced the export of Polish coal to be a "strategic problem."

OLSZOWSKI CHAIRS PUBLISHING COOPERATIVE MEETING

LD052134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] The supervisory council of the Prasa-Ksiezka-Ruch Workers' Publishing Cooperative today reviewed a report presented by the cooperative's board on the state of printing and made an assessment of the current paper supply. The session was chaired by Stefan Olszowki, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the party. The council stated that the current paper supply situation is catastrophic. Deficiencies in paper deliveries for printing purposes have reached an alarming state. The paper allocations to the workers' publishing cooperative have been reduced in relation to plans by almost 26,000 tons and if imports are not realized the drop in the allocation will be even greater. In the immediate future we may come to a reduction in the size of editions of the majority of periodicals or even to a temporary suspension of some items. This makes normal publishing activity virtually impossible. In connection with this, the council decided to turn for help to the leadership of the party and the government. The council also decided to turn to the government for an assurance to the printing industry of a minimum amount of hard currency for the purchase of installations and spare parts for printing.

OVERSEAS STAFF COLLECT FUNDS 'FOR COUNTRY'S NEEDS'

AU051808 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 3 Jun 81 p 3

[PAP report: "Appeal by Staff Members of the Polish Consulate General in Ostrava"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] ACCORDING TO THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, STAFF MEMBERS OF THE POLISH CONSULATE GENERAL IN OSTRAVA, BEING AWARE OF THE DIFFICULT SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, HAVE ISSUED AN APPEAL TO ALL CURRENT AND FORMER STAFF MEMBERS OF POLISH DIPLOMATIC, CONSULAR AND TRADE MISSIONS, OF COMPANIES, PROJECTS AND SERVICES, TO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE "LOT" POLISH AIRLINE AND TO "ORBIS," AND TO POLISH EMPLOYEES IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS TO COMMIT THEMSELVES TO VOLUNTARY CASH DONATIONS FOR THE NEEDS OF THE COUNTRY.

The initiative has met with a lively and patriotic response.

Reports on collection campaigns and foreign currency payments by Polish citizens employed abroad are streaming in from all over the world. The collective funds will be used to buy drugs for children within the framework of the children's assistance fund set up by staff members of Polish missions abroad.

At the request of the donors, the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy have set up a joint voluntary commission, which is in constant touch with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and with the Polish Red Cross Society team for social welfare, to specify the wants of the most needy and jeopardized Polish children in hospitals.

The children's assistance fund will be at the exclusive disposal of the said voluntary commission formed by political and public organizations from staff members in the ministries of Foreign Affairs and of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy. Following the donors' wishes, the commission will fix the way to use the gathered funds.

PRISONERS CONTINUE TO PROTEST CONDITIONS

Hunger Strikes Continue

LD082218 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] We have already reported that prisoners in penal establishments in Wroclaw have ended their hunger strike. Still on hunger strike are persons who are in custody pending investigation.

After the hunger strike of prisoners in penal establishments in Woldwo, Zareba Gorna, and the prisoners working in (Dziwiny) mine, strikes have been taking place in the Wroclaw area. Prisoners in (Kleczkowska) Street recently ended their strike, to be more exact on Saturday. We have been told by Colonel Rymarski, director of the regional board of penal centers, that calm prevails in the penal centers in Lower Silesia.

However, since Friday, a strike has been in progress in the prison housing those arrested and awaiting trial in (Swiebodzka) Street in Wroclaw. This is a hunger strike. It was to be called off on Saturday but negotiations have failed. Yesterday, the number of hunger strikers reached 400. The demands submitted by them mainly concern humanitarian treatment, access to press, radio and television, increased food rations and also reexamination of the sentences passed in the seventies.

Zareba Gorna Strike Ends

LD051414 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] A press spokesman for the Ministry of Justice has reported that the prisoners from the penitentiary in Zareba Gorna, who were on hunger strike at the Konrad mine, ended their protest last night. After the talks carried on [words indistinct] representatives of the Ministry of Justice and the voivodship court and prosecutor's office in Jelenia Gora, the prisoners left the mine and were taken to the penitentiary in Zareba where they have been given medical treatment.

MONUMENTS COUNCIL DECRIES DESECRATION OF MEMORIAL

LD051754 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] The Council for the Protection of Battle and Martyrdom Monuments [ROPWIM] has protested the desecration of the monument of gratitude in Legnica. The council said in a statement that a Polish hand could not have committed this act. It is not Poles who have done this but the enemies of Poland and its independence. On our Polish soil 600,000 Soviet soldiers lost their lives. We always bow our heads and will continue to bow our heads in front of monuments to those who have been killed, stresses the ROPWIM.

NOBEL PRIZEWINNING POET MILOSZ ON VISIT

LD051322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Nobel prizewinner Czeslaw Milosz is to arrive in our country today. The visit is private; poetry gatherings are to be held in various circles. Milosz will also be going to Lublin where he is to receive the title of doctor honoris causa from Lublin Catholic University.

Meets With Culture Minister

LD070106 Warsaw PAP in English 2021 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Jun (PAP)--Czeslaw Milosz, the Polish-born winner of the 1980 Nobel prize for literature, met today with the Polish cultural world in Warsaw's Lazienki Palace, formerly a royal summer residence.

Addressing the Nobel laureate, Polish Culture and Art Minister Jozef Tejchma said "We welcome with affection your visit to Poland, your homeland. In connection with your Nobel prize I give you my congratulations and wishes as a Pole, as a minister of culture and art. The Nobel prize is a distinction for your poetry but it also is a distinction of recognition of the Polish culture. I am sure that Polish publishers will do their best to ensure everyone access to your poetry."

"I am happy to be able to underline my undying bonds with the Polish culture," said Czeslaw Milosz. "I am deeply moved to see so many faces which are close to me after those many years," he told a huge crowd of artists, writers, actors, film-makers and journalists. At the reception, chairman of the Union of Polish Artists Jerzy Puciata handed Czeslaw Milosz a medal of the union awarded for his contribution to the promotion of art.

On Saturday, Czeslaw Milosz also paid a call to the Culture and Art Ministry to see Andrzej Wajda's "Man of Iron," and went to the student club Stodola (the barn) to meet Warsaw students.

APPEAL PUBLISHED TO FIGHT DRUG ADDICTION IN YOUNG

LD081326 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] A young people's appeal on taking drugs is published on the front page of ZYCIE WARSZAWY. The appeal is signed by more than 1,500 persons. Even 12-year old children, claims the appeal, are already taking narcotics [srodek odurzajac]. The poppy season is approaching. Thousands of people will again be going out into the fields and hundreds will die. There is no secondary school in Warsaw in which there is not at least one drug addict. Young people themselves want to take up the struggle against drug addiction and are waiting for help.

CZYREK STATEMENT ON RESULTS OF VISIT TO ROMANIA

LD042138 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Statement by Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek made in Bucharest on 4 June on his official friendly visit to Romania at the invitation of Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei--recorded]

[Text] This was an official, friendly but at the same time very businesslike visit. During the talks we touched on the most important problems both [words indistinct] in our countries and also bilateral relations. Of course, an exchange of views on international relations occupied an important place. As regards our bilateral relations, I believe that the visit confirmed above all their friendly nature. It is true that formally speaking we have only signed [word indistinct] 5-year program for the implementation of the cooperation agreement in the sphere of culture, science, education, upbringing, schooling and so forth, but during the talks we also discussed matters of particular importance concerning the economy. It was stressed that the problem of cooperation--both bilateral between the socialist countries and also multilateral cooperation among the socialist countries within CEMA--is of particularly great importance.

For my part I informed our Romanian friends of the important and difficult matters which we have to resolve, of the preparations for our party's ninth congress, and of the efforts for stabilizing the political and eocnomic situation in our country, including the prepared draft statutes and the steps which the government proposes to submit to our Sejm in the near future.

This encountered great understanding and interest from our hosts. Poland and Romania are striving to strengthen the policy of detente and security, and they are striving for international cooperation and for halting the arms race. In the fundamental issues of the present day we hold identical or similar positions. Poland and Romania wish to strengthen the unity of the socialist countries and their cooperation in the interests of strengthening peace and international security.

NETHERLANDS AGREES TO PROVIDE CREDIT FOR SUPPLIES

LD052258 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] The Hague, 5 Jun (PAP)--An agreement was concluded on 4 June between the Trade Bank of the Polish People's Republic and the Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands on the question of providing Poland with credit for the purchase of foodstuffs, nonferrous metals, spares and components valued at 115 million Netherlands guilders. The new credit will enable Poland to immediately resume purchasing materials, primarily for export production. The money to redeem the credits can be obtained by the use of the export capacities of Polish industry, thanks to supplies at the Netherlands.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON ISRAELI BOMBING MISSION

AU090900 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 9 Jun 81

["AGERPRES Statement on the Israeli Attack on Nuclear Installations in Iraq"]

[Text] The Romanian press agency AGERPRES has been empowered by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania to make the following statement:

Public opinion in Romania has learned with profound anxiety and indignation of the air attack staged by the Israeli Air Force on the territory of the Republic of Iraq and the bombing of nuclear installations in the neighborhood of the capital city of Baghdad. The Romanian Government and people resolutely condemn this aggressive Israeli attack on Iraq as totally unjustifiable and as a grave violation of the elementary norms of relations between states and of the sacred principles of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, territorial integrity and nonrecourse to the use or threat of force.

At the same time, the Israeli military action creates a particularly dangerous precedent in international life, precisely at a time when the international situation is extremely complex, when tension has been mounting and when the peoples are making great efforts to resume and continue detente and the policy of peace and cooperation, a policy in accordance with the interests of a free development safe from any aggression or foreign intervention.

The Romanian Government believes that this unacceptable act of air aggression adds new elements of tension in an area of the world in which the situation is already very tense, and can create new obstacles to achieving an overall, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict, thus escalating the danger to peace in that area with grave repercussions for international peace and security. An incontestable and universally valid truth is that no state can ensure its independence and sovereignty through military actions, through armed attacks on other free states. Recourse to force inevitably results in use of force with grave repercussions for the peoples involved, for general peace and security. This applies even more obviously to the Middle East where the situation is extremely dangerous and where conflicts should be solved not through armed attacks, but through political means, through an overall solution that primarily should permit a settlement of the Palestinian problem in accordance with that people's inalienable rights, which include the establishment of a Palestinian state.

Proceeding from the conviction that, as Romania's President Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu recently stated, there is no conflict in any part of the world in our view that justifies the use of force, Socialist Romania consistently advocates settling all problems between states solely through peaceful means, through negotiations, including the conflict in the Middle East, as the only viable way of ensuring peace and tranquillity for all the states and peoples in that troubled part of the world, and the peace and tranquillity of the Israeli people themselves. It is urgently necessary to understand that no one can allow himself to violate the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of another state, for any reason and in any circumstance, and that concern for one's own security does not justify flagrant disregard for the security of other states.

The aggressive operation staged against Iraq puts a heavy responsibility on the Israeli Government toward its own people and toward international public opinion. The interests of the peoples, including those of the Israeli people, request that Israel cease all such acts and show reason and lucidity, and that it not aggravate the Middle East situation but act to establish a climate propitious to an overall settlement, capable of ensuring peaceful coexistence in that part of the world, and international security.

CEAUSESCU VISITS OLT COUNTY, DELIVERS ADDRESS

AU050823 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Summary] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today began a working visit to Olt County. "The party secretary general is accompanied on his visit by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Emil Bobu and Constantin Dascalescu." At this time he has already visited two collective farms in the area and will address a mass rally in Slatina around 1000 GMT.

Ceausescu Address

AU051307 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1120 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Speech by Romanian President and RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at mass rally in Slatina on 5 Jun--live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, I want to begin by extending warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes to you and to all residents of Slatina Municipality and the Olt County on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council and government and on my own behalf. [cheers, chants]

We are in Olt County on a working visit. We wanted to meet once again with the workers and cooperative members and with the working people from Slatina and Olt County to discuss together the problems of implementing the tasks under the new 5-year plan--the 1981-85 5-year plan. Only a few months after the conclusion of the 1976-80 5-year plan, I would like to convey warm congratulations for the results you have recorded and to wish you greater and greater successes in your future activity. [cheers, chants]

During the last 5-year plan and during the 1970-80 decade our entire country recorded wonderful results in implementing the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward the communist society. [cheers, chants]

Industrial output increased approximately threefold in the last 10-year period, agriculture increased 1.6 times and during the 1976-80 5-year plan alone real remuneration increased 29 percent and it more than doubled during the past decade. This convincingly shows that everything we achieve in our fatherland in developing the forces of production and the national wealth is aimed at the fatherland's flourishing and at improving the people's well-being--the supreme target of our Communist Party's policy and the essence of the socialist society we are successfully building in Romania. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-peace"]

Science has developed vigorously and so has education, culture and the life of society in general. Our fatherland's towns and villages have developed vigorously. The very Slatina Municipality reflects the way in which all our socialist cities have flourished. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, we have recorded noteworthy successes in all the other fields of activity. Romania has become more powerful, more wealthy and the people's life has become fuller. Reality proves the correctness of the policy of our Communist Party, which is consistently applying the general principles of dialectical and historical materialism, the principles and laws of socialist construction to the specific social and historical conditions in Romania, because only by taking account of these realities, together with the overall workers class and with all our people, will we be able to ensure the victory of communism in Romania. Only thus will we be able to ensure a greater contribution to the policy of peace and international cooperation, and only thus will we guarantee our socialist fatherland's independence and sovereignty. [cheers, chants]

As a result of the policy of developing all our country's counties and areas, Olt County has also experienced a strong development. All of you must recall what the industry of Olt County was like 20 or even 15 years ago compared with what it is like now; its industry in 1980 represented more than 21 billion lei and is endowed with modern and highly technical plants which are a reason for pride for Socialist Romania. And as far as aluminum is concerned, it has the only plant in the Socialist Republic of Romania. [cheers, chants]

Were I to refer just to steel production, we produce as much steel in Balj alone as Romania used to produce in 1948--the year of nationalization. To show more eloquently how much industry has developed in Olt County we have to stress that, like Olt County, all our fatherland's counties have forcefully developed. Thus the 12th party congress decisions aimed at ensuring the industrialization of all counties and the achievement of at least a 10-billion-lei production in each county have been consistently implemented. [cheers, chants]

We have every reason to be proud of what we have achieved by the work performed by our workers class and by all our people under the RCP's political leadership. It is true, comrades, if there had not been certain shortcomings, including in Olt County, we could have had even better results. There have been both shortcomings and drawbacks; a number of mistakes have been made. We could have had better results. However, by criticizing what is negative and acting toward eliminating such situations we must state that, on the whole, we have shown that the working people in Romania, under the communists' leadership, know better how to lead the country than did the bourgeois-landowner classes and to ensure Romania's rise onto higher and higher peaks of progress and civilization. The realities in Romania show that socialism alone offers prospects for each nation to flourish and for each people's freedom, well-being and happiness. [cheers, chants]

We have proceeded to implement the Sixth 5-Year Plan and the 12th party congress decisions which set the strategic target of Romania's transition to a new development stage under the current 5-year plan--from being a developing socialist country to being an averagely-developed socialist country, generally increasing the material and cultural living standard of all our people. And in this respect we must say that the first 5 months show that we have begun well. We have achieved positive results. We have somewhat overfulfilled the tasks for these first 5 months and we have all conditions available to fulfill the tasks of the first year of the 5-year plan under favorable conditions and to create a lasting basis for fulfilling the overall 5-year plan. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-peace"]

Within this framework, Olt County and the plants in Slatina Municipality have fulfilled their tasks under favorable conditions recording an excess per county of more than 93 million lei for the first 5 months. This means that you have begun well. Certainly, the industry you have here could have yielded more than 93 million lei but this is a positive factor because all working people will understand that they have to work better and make better use of the technical means in their enterprises so that they achieve better quality and less expansive production and so that they will contribute to a greater extent to our fatherland's overall development. I want to congratulate all these collectives and to wish them better and better results and, at the same time, I want to convey congratulations to all workers and the working people in all enterprises in Olt County. [cheers, chants]

I would like to take the opportunity of this big mass rally in Slatina to convey congratulations to the workers, engineers, technicians and to all working people, irrespective of nationality, from all over the country and to all our people for the results they have recorded in the past 5 months and to wish them greater and greater successes in successfully completing the first year of the current 5-year plan. [cheers, chants]

We have also visited two agricultural units; one is Corabia, in Visina Commune. I have gathered pleasant impressions about the activity that is being carried out by the working people to achieve large productions and about the positive experiences regarding the destiny of crops. We have also visited the Scornicesti agricultural-industrial cooperative and council where I also gathered positive impressions about the results achieved both in last year's production and in efforts made this year to achieve good production. I was also impressed with the experiences here aimed at greater results to more rapidly increase agricultural production. We proposed at the 12th party congress, as you know, to achieve a new agrarian revolution. We did not formulate this by chance, proceeding from the fact that we have accumulated great experience, that we have the necessary technical means available, we have men of science and specialists and a peasantry with high technical training so that we will be able to radically change the situation in agriculture in a few years. That is why we appreciate what we have seen in the two sectors we visited today and we appreciate what is being done in this county in the field of more rapidly increasing agricultural production--vegetable and animal. I want to congratulate both the working people in Visina Commune and those from Scornicesti, the cooperative members and the workers in state enterprises and to wish them greater and greater successes in their overall activity. [cheers, chants]

I also want to extend--from here, from this big rally of the working people from Slatina--congratulations to all cooperative members, to all workers and specialists in agriculture and to wish them success in achieving this year a production that will show that they will successfully achieve the new revolution in agriculture in the current 5-year plan. [cheers, chants]

Certainly, comrades, the implementing of the 12th party congress decisions and the fulfillment of the current 5-year plan continue to require sustained efforts and a better organization of labor, strengthened order and discipline and concern with mechanizing and the automation of the production processes, with improving technologies, product quality--decisive factors so that Romanian industry, agriculture and all sectors may rise to the level of the best ones at a world level. We have everything necessary available and, I want to repeat, we have a wonderful workers class, engineers, technicians and wonderful people who, I am convinced, will do all they can so that during the current 5-year plan, too, we will raise our fatherland onto higher and higher peaks of progress and civilization, of well-being and happiness for all our people. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-peace"]

During the meeting we had yesterday at the Central Committee headquarters we broadly discussed problems pertaining to the resolute fulfillment of this year's tasks. I do not want to refer to them at this point. I know that the comrades who participated in the meeting will inform the party aktiv and the working people in all enterprises, because what we discussed in yesterday's meeting is linked to actions so that all working people and each worker at his work place and each peasant in his field of activity will work to unswervingly implement the 12th party congress decisions. We must perform better work in all fields. We have improved and must further radically improve our work style and methods. We must particularly continue discussing problems with the working people, with the Managing Council, in general meetings, in cooperatives, with men of science and culture. We must all unite their efforts to ensure our socialist fatherland's rapid development. The construction of socialism and communism requires work, energy. As many of you will recall, already at the 11th party congress, when we adopted the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society, I stressed that we have embarked upon a long and difficult road and that we must climb untrodden and unknown peaks, that these wonderful peaks we are climbing will ensure the triumph of communism, the society of social justice, the well-being and happiness of our nation and of all nations throughout the world; and I stressed that no matter how difficult these untrodden roads, no matter how high these peaks we must spare no effort and we must advance firmly so as to unitedly ensure that any kind of difficulties are surmounted and that the highest peak--the peak of communism--be conquered. [cheers, chants]

Dear friends and comrades, the national working people's congress will take place on 25 June. Over 11,000 representatives of workers, engineers and technicians in key branches of our national economy, beginning with industry, will participate in this congress. As you well know, we held an agricultural congress in February with 11,000 participants as well. We decided that new general meetings should be held until 25 June in order to confirm the delegations elected in February, since several months have already passed, and to endorse candidates for the National Council, since we want only those workers, engineers and experts to be elected to the working people's National Council who enjoy the full trust of their collectives, who honorably represent them and can guarantee that, along with representatives of other larger enterprises, the congress and the newly elected 1,500-man strong National Council, will be able to lead the activity of the national people's councils until the next congress and implement tasks in all fields of activity.

Therefore, I would like you and all our working people to consider carefully who you are sending to the congress, since the members of the National Council will be elected from these delegates. You should send the best and most hardworking men with a high revolutionary spirit, men who can ensure our socialist fatherland's progress. [applause, cheers]

The congress will be a great forum of our workers democracy. We act and wish to increase the responsibility of management councils and general meetings as well as the direct participation of the workers class and other working people's categories in leading all fields of activity and the entire society. We are building socialism and communism for the people and with the people. There can be no socialist construction without the workers class and the world of all our people. The people are the real molders of history and of their free and happy destiny. The people have a decisive say in leading the destiny of Socialist Romania. [applause, cheers, chants]

There is no doubt that great responsibility devolves on our Communist Party, in its capacity as the political party of the workers class and the people; but, as I said at the party anniversary meeting, the party's mission is to ensure the framework for the participation of the workers class in leading the people. Only to the extent that our party appropriately fulfills this historic mission, will it lead the self-denying working people our party serves, and thus enjoy the trust and esteem of our nation, which follows it consistently. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear friends and comrades, we must never forget that we must pay greater attention to raising the professional and technical level and the scientific, political and cultural level of the people. We must carry out a broad activity of professional training, since only highly skilled workers, engineers and technicians can ensure a production of high qualitative and technical level. Likewise, the higher political and cultural level of all our people is a guarantee of the resolute struggle for socialism and communism and against any shortcomings, negative situations and various retrograde and mystic concepts, nationalism, racism and other outdated or foreign ideas. We must ensure that our people build socialism and communism at a high material and intellectual level and directly participate in shaping their culture and advanced material and intellectual well-being. This is the task of communists, all working people, the task of us all, dear comrades and citizens of Olt County and the Socialist Republic of Romania. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear friends and comrades, in implementing the 12th congress program and decisions, we are undoubtedly fulfilling our obligations toward our nation. We always proceed from the fact that each Communist Party's task primarily is to concern itself with building socialism in each country and ensuring each people's independence and well-being. The more each people attains better results in building socialism, the more the force and prestige of socialism will grow in the world.

The more each people consistently struggles against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence, the more the anti-imperialist front will be strengthened and colonialism and the policy of imperialist domination will be doomed. [applause, cheers, chants]

While fulfilling our duties toward our people and fatherland, we are also fulfilling our international obligations toward socialism, peace and national independence. We firmly militate for a policy of peace and cooperation in the world and for unflinching observance of each nation's independence, since only thus can each people, including our fatherland, develop faster and ensure its well-being and happiness. [applause, cheers, chants]

We are constantly strengthening our relations with socialist countries, developing countries and nonaligned states and we are expanding cooperation with the developed capitalist countries, thus actively participating in the international division of labor. We unflinchingly base our relations with all states on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs of other countries, mutual advantage and nonuse of force and the threat of force. We resolutely speak out for the observance of each people's right to independently mold its own destiny, in accordance with its wishes and without any outside interference. [applause, cheers, chants]

There are many complicated problems in the world, as well as a number of serious conflicts. Therefore, Romania has spoken out and continues to speak out against the military way of resolving various problems between states. We act to resolve all conflicts between states exclusively through peaceful negotiations, since this is both in the interest of the respective peoples and of the overall cause of peace and cooperation in the world. [applause, cheers, chants]

We are doing our best to contribute to attaining security and peace in Europe and new relations among the continent's states, which can ensure the unity of European peoples, regardless of social system, on the basis of principles of equality, cooperation and peace. Therefore, we wish that the current Madrid meeting should conclude with good results, should convene a conference on trust and disarmament in Europe, should halt the deployment of new missiles in Europe and should reach an agreement on holding a new meeting on security in Europe. We are aware of the fact that we, all European peoples, are primarily interested in eliminating the new missiles and convening a disarmament conference. That is why, the peoples of the east, west, north or south speak out for disarmament and against new missiles and demand that a resolute "no" be said to armaments and new missiles in order to secure the peace, existence and freedom of all peoples. [applause, cheers, chants]

We are fully aware of the fact that the complex problems of the international life, including disarmament and the new international economic order can only be resolved with the participation of all states, regardless of size or social system. But we know that it is within the power of peoples to resolve the issue of peace and national independence and in this context, a very important role devolves on the workers class. We want to increasingly strengthen solidarity with progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere, with all political parties--communist, socialist, social-democratic and other democratic ones--in Europe and throughout the world, with all national liberation movements and with all forces, regardless of political concepts or religious faith, in the struggle for detente, national independence, disarmament and peace. [applause, cheers, chants]

The RCP and the Socialist Republic of Romania will continue to do everything possible in the future, too, to closely cooperate with all these forces and all peoples, in the full belief that, by being united, we will win our victory and will ensure the peace and freedom of peoples. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends,

In conclusion, I would like again to express the conviction that the working people of Slatina and Olt County, both in industry and other economic fields, including agriculture, education, culture and science, will increasingly pool their efforts to successfully fulfill the 1981 plan and will do everything possible to occupy a front-ranking place this year or at least in one of the years of the current 5-year plan, maybe even and end up on the first place, since you can certainly do it. [applause, cheers, chants]

I wish you and all working people in the county ever greater success in your activity, much health and happiness. [applause, cheers, chants]

REPORTAGE ON ROMANIAN-SOVIET SPACE CREW ACTIVITIES

AU051943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Jun (AGERPRES)--On Friday afternoon, Dumitru Prunariu, researcher-cosmonaut, major-lieutenant, engineer, the first Romanian to fly in the outer space, returned to the homeland, after the successful fulfillment of the joint Romanian-Soviet space mission abroad the Soyuz-40 spacecraft. Leonid Popov, Soviet pilot-cosmonaut, flight mate of Dumitru Prunariu and Dumitru Dediu, substitute for the latter, also arrived in Bucharest.

On behalf of the Romanian Government, Ion Ursu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, warmly welcomed the astronauts, and congratulated them on the way in which they had fulfilled their mission.

Numerous Bucharest working people as well as military of the Armed Forces warmly welcomed the cosmonauts.

[Bucharest AGERPRES in English at 1900 GMT on 5 June carries a report on the cosmonauts which adds that Romanian Researcher-Cosmonaut Dumitru Prunariu and Soviet Pilot-Cosmonaut Leonid Popov are "accompanied by Maj Gen Aleksey Leonov, assistant to the commander of the training center for cosmonauts, and (Vlado Stepanovich Vereshchiak), vice chairman of Intercosmos Council attached to the USSR Academy of Sciences," and that apart from Romania's Ion Ursu, they are also welcomed by "Col Gen Vasile Milea, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of General Staff, other Romanian officials and by Vasiliy Drozdenko, Soviet ambassador in Bucharest," as well as by numerous working people from Bucharest enterprises.]

Cosmonauts' Speeches

AU061647 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] The Romanian-Soviet space crew of Dumitru Prunariu and Leonid Popov, together with their colleague and crew substitute Dumitru Dediu, today met with working people and the military from Bucharest at the Romanian-Soviet friendship house. The meeting was attended by Cornel Onescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, chairman of the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions of Romania and chairman of the Romanian Association for Ties of Friendship with the Soviet Union; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Lt Gen Gheorghe Gomoiu, deputy minister of national defense and secretary of the Superior Political Army Council; representatives of the Bucharest Municipal party committee, generals and high-ranking officers of our Armed Forces and Romanian specialists in space activities, party and state activists. Vasiliy Ivanovich Drozdenko, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, Maj Gen Aleksey Leonov, assistant to the commander of the training center for cosmonauts, and (Vlado Stepanovich Vereshchiak), vice chairman of the Intercosmos Council, and Soviet Embassy members were also present.

Opening the meeting, Comrade Cornel Onescu expressed the gratitude of the working people to meet with the Romanian and Soviet cosmonauts and emphasized that the joint Romanian-Soviet flight is an expression of the friendship and fruitful cooperation between the peoples of the two countries and between our parties and countries.

The floor was then taken by Constantin Teodorescu, chairman of the Romanian Commission for Space Activities, who expressed satisfaction with the successful conclusion of the Romanian-Soviet space flight. He also stressed that this space mission ended with fruitful results, and that Romania, on this occasion, carried out research programs in various fields of science and technology.

Taking the floor, the ambassador of the Soviet Union stressed that the Soviet-Romanian space flight is an expression of promoting Soviet-Romanian mutually advantageous cooperation in new fields of activity and serves the cause of socialism, detente and peace throughout the world. Undoubtedly, he said, this flight contributes to constantly strengthening relations of lasting friendship established between our peoples and countries, a friendship which has been molded by our Communist Parties headed by Comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu.

In his speech Dumitru Dragu, foreman at the Vulcan plant, expressed the feelings of patriotic pride felt by the workers of this working collective and by all our fatherland's citizens for Romania's participation in space exploration for peaceful purposes and for the excellent way in which our first cosmonaut fulfilled the mission entrusted to him.

Expressing gratitude for the cordial welcome, warm words of greetings and appreciation for the Romanian-Soviet crew, Pilot-Cosmonaut Leonid Popov said: I am glad and happy to meet with you on the wonderful soil of Romania. The success of the crew mission was due to a great extent to the extensive and multifaceted activity carried out by numerous collectives of scientists, workers, technicians and engineers and specialists from the center who trained us for the flight and who ensured its guidance and our safe return to earth. With the minds and hands of the Romanian scientists, engineers and workers, numerous experiments were prepared whose results will serve the national economies of our fraternal countries. We want to express most sincere thanks to the CPSU Central Committee and to the RCP for the tremendous trust in us and for the wishes extended by Comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu and for the high awards conferred on us in recognition of the modest contribution we have made to the study and use of space.

Stressing that the joint flight had taken place in the year of the 26th CPSU Congress and in the year of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the RCP, the speaker concluded by stressing that it was prepared for by the entire history of the continuously developing relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and between the Soviet and Romanian peoples, relations which have now been raised to the heights of space.

The floor was then taken by Dumitru Prunariu, the first Romanian to go into space. With deep emotion, he said: On this occasion I also want to express warmest thanks to the higher party-state leadership and to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally for the trust bestowed on me to participate in this first joint Romanian-Soviet mission into space.

I want to stress that my participation in this flight is mainly due to the RCP, to its stable policy and to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's personal concern with developing Romanian science and technology and with training highly qualified specialists. It is significant in this respect that the flight took place in the first year of the current 10-year period defined in the 12th party congress documents as the decade of science, technology, quality and efficiency.

He then stressed that an important role in the successful progress of our country's activity aimed at space exploration is played by Romanian-Soviet fruitful and multi-faceted cooperation which is part and parcel of relations of close friendship between Romania and the Soviet Union and between our peoples and parties.

The Romanian cosmonaut then referred extensively to Romanian-Soviet cooperation in the space field and to experiments during the flight and to the activity carried out during the mission, and expressed the conviction that the complete success of that mission is an important contribution to the progress of science and technology and to promoting the cause of peace and international cooperation. At the end of the meeting, Pioneers and Fatherland Falcons recited poems devoted to space and its heroes. Flowers were also offered to the Romanian and Soviet cosmonauts.

Meeting With Olteanu

AU061650 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Maj Gen Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense, today received the two cosmonauts of the joint Romanian-Soviet space crew, Snr Lt Engineer Dumitru Prunariu and Col Leonid Popov and Maj Engineer Dumitru Dediu, substitute crew member. Maj Gen Aleksey Leonov, assistant to the commander of the Yuriy Gagarin Training Center for Cosmonauts, and (Vlado Stepanovich Vereshchiak), vice chairman of the Intercosmos Council attached to the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, were also received.

The minister of national defense had a talk, in a warm and friendly atmosphere, with the Romanian and Soviet cosmonauts and with the Soviet delegation members visiting our country. At noon, the minister of national defense gave a lunch in honor of the cosmonauts and the Soviet delegation. Toasts were proposed stressing the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union and between the peoples and parties of the two countries, relations which are experiencing a forceful development on the basis of understandings concluded between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. This morning, Cosmonauts Snr Lt Engineer Dumitru Prunariu, Col Leonid Popov and Maj Dumitru Dediu laid wreaths at the monument to the heroes of the fatherland, the monument of the Soviet soldier and the monument of aviation heroes in Bucharest.

CEAUSESCU, OTHERS MEET WITH MOROCCAN MINISTER

AU061404 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Jun (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received on June 6 Azzedine Guessous, minister of industry, trade and merchant marine, who visited Romania. The Moroccan minister handed over to the Romanian head of state a message from King Hassan II of Morocco, and conveyed him a cordial salute of friendship. President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested that the Moroccan sovereign be conveyed his warm salute.

They evoked during the interview the good relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Morocco which develop continuously in keeping with the agreed decisions and understandings. At the same time, they expressed mutual wish to amplify and deepen these relations on a political, economic, technical and scientific plane, to expand the trade exchanges to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and collaboration among nations. It was considered that the promotion of broad and equitable economic collaboration among states can influence in the positive the improvement of the world political climate, the strengthening of peace, detente and understanding in the world.

The exchange of views on aspects of the international political situation emphasized the need for intensifying the efforts of all states for the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, collaboration and respect for national independence, for the political, negotiated settlement of the disputed issues obtaining in various zones of the world, for the endorsement of concrete measures of disarmament, nuclear above all. The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Andrei Reception

AU051550 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1150 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Jun (AGERPRES)--Today, June 5, in Bucharest, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, chairman for Romania of the Joint Commission for Romanian-Moroccan Economic and Technical Cooperation and Azzedine Guessous, minister of trade and industry of Morocco, analyzed questions of the economic cooperation and commercial exchanges between the two countries. At the same time, they examined how negotiations are carried on in cooperation in building several industrial objectives in the field of iron-and-steel industry, machine-building and light industries, as well as the measures required for an accelerated finalization of the respective actions. The sides also approached some issues of the present international relations.

Burtica Talks

AU051855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1757 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Jun (AGERPRES)--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international cooperation of Romania, received on June 5, Azzedine Guessous, minister of trade and industry of Morocco, who paid a visit to Romania at head of a delegation. Emphasizing the good relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Morocco, they approached during the interview aspects of the cooperation in production, as well as the development and diversification of the commercial exchanges between the two countries, in the spirit of the summit understandings.

VERDET RECEIVES CITROEN REPRESENTATIVE LOMBARD

AU051856 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1759 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Jun (AGERPRES)--On June 5, Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Jacques Lombard, president of the management board of Citroen, who paid a visit to Romania. During the interview, questions were discussed relating to the collaboration with the Oltcit joint Romanian-French society. The interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building industry.

JUSTICE MINISTER RECEIVES SYRIAN DELEGATION

AU061829 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1743 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Jun (AGERPRES)--On June 6 Ion Ceterchi, Romanian minister of justice, received the delegation of the Syrian group of the Interparliamentary Union, headed by Dr. (Fouad Dibb), president of the group, president of the Constitutional and Legislative Commission of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic. The sides exchanged information on the organization of the judicial system in the two countries, the development of legislation in various domains of the economic and social activity and in the context, the possibilities of further developing the collaboration between the Romanian jurists and the Syrian ones, their contribution to better rapprochement and mutual knowledge.

The same day the guests visited the medicine and pharmacy institute and the clinical hospital of the Bucharest Municipality.

CEAUSESCU, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR AUSTRIA

AU090818 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Half an hour ago Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu left Bucharest for a state visit to Austria at the invitation of Federal President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Mrs Herma Kirchschlaeger. The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania is accompanied on this visit by Comrades Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister of the government, Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and other officials.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were seen off by members and candidate members of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, members of the State Council and of the government, leaders of central institutions and mass organizations, scientists and men of arts and culture. Numerous Bucharest working people came to the Otopeni International Airport and warmly greeted Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, thus expressing their conviction that the present Romanian-Austrian summit meeting will make an important contribution to developing the relations between the two countries and peoples, their mutual interests and in the interest of the cause of international cooperation, understanding and peace. A group of Pioneers presented Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu with flowers.

At 1030 the presidential aircraft took off for Vienna.

U.S. SHIPS LEAVE ROMANIAN HARBOR OF CONSTANTA

AU061827 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Jun (AGERPRES)--The American ships Caron and Miller, that had called at Constanta, left the Romanian territorial waters on June 6. During their Romanian sojourn, the members of the two crews visited historical monuments and cultural-touristic spots on the Romanian Black Sea coast.

TU INTERNATIONAL CONCLUDES SESSION IN BUCHAREST

AU051941 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Jun (AGERPRES)--The proceedings of the Steering Committee of the Trade Unions International of Agricultural, Forestry and Plantation Workers concluded in Bucharest on Friday. They were attended by delegations from 25 countries from Europe and Africa, Asia and Latin America, as well as by (?invited) guests of international trade union organizations among which the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The debates, which passed in an atmosphere of cooperation and mutual understanding, occasioned an exchange of views and experience as regards the mobilization of the efforts of the working people in agriculture for the promotion of their legitimate interests and rights, for developing the cooperatist movement in agriculture and raising the civilization level of villages, eradicating underdevelopment, establishing a new world economic order and promoting a policy of detente, peace and international collaboration.

The steering committee adopted several documents among which a declaration in support of the cooperatist movement in the countryside which should serve the interests of rural workers as well as an appeal to all the working people in agriculture regarding the intensification of their struggle for the achievement of genuine and democratic agrarian revolutions, for peace and disarmament, for the observance of peoples' independence and sovereignty.

CEAUSESCU BOOK ON PARTY'S LEADING ROLE PUBLISHED

AU051435 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Jun (AGERPRES)--Recently the Bucharest "Political" Publishing House has put out a new volume in the series "From the Social-Political Thinking of President Nicolae Ceausescu", book centered around a most important problem--"Fnhancing the Leading Role of the Romanian Communist Party at the Present Stage."

The book gives pride of place to the idea that enhancing the leading role of the party at the present stage has a law-like character. Setting out from an ample analysis of the road of struggle the party traversed since foundation the book singles out the conclusion that the Romanian Communist Party's quality of leading political force of the Romanian nation is not the result of a decree but the fruit of a long, complex historical process, of an activity that has ever been meant to meet the fundamental interests of the masses of the entire people.

On this line, the newspaper goes on, contemporary Romania's history highlights ever better the symbiosis between the party and the people, the substantial relations between the party's scientific policy and the historic achievements marked in the socialist years.

An extensive survey printed in daily SCINTEIA of June 5 stresses among other things that in the current stage of construction of the multilaterally developed socialist society, the complexity of the tasks and targets call strongly for a political force armed with the revolutionary theory, apt to elaborate the ways of future evolution, to organize the forces of the nation in view of attaining the socialist goals. All this calls for the strengthening and lifting onto a higher stage of the leading role of the party which is a law-like necessity of the uninterrupted advance toward communism. The survey recalls that the RCP general secretary has repeatedly stressed the idea that in order to remain a live and dynamic organism, the party has to permanently relate to the transformations occurring in society and continuously improve its activity to cope with the new demands. In this respect, the major orientation in the improvement of the party's leading role in the current stage, is its integration in the social life. As seen by Nicolae Ceausescu, the integration in society means in the first place that the party leads the work of building a new society doing it not from above, in behalf of the working class, of the people, but together with the working class and the whole people. The growing leading role of the party and the development of democracy are thus considered as inseparable facets of a single process. Moreover, taking account of the transformations come about within the society, of the rising level of knowledge of the people, of the most complex responsibilities of the party, the leading role of the party can be fully successfully exercised today only in conditions of developed democratic forms of governing the whole society, of permanently consulting the masses.

From this angle, the measures endorsed in recent years for the continuous development and deepening of the dialogue between the party and the people are thoroughly substantiated. The increase of the RCP's leading role is conceived in indissoluble relation to the specific tasks of each period, with the concrete problems emerging in the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society.

In this context, the volume highlights the idea that the leading role of the party in the present stage must express primarily the attainment of the main objective of the current five-year plan--the passage to a new, superior quality in all domains, the stronger assertion of the intensive factors of development.

The volume also underlines the interdependence between the working class and its political party. The Communist Party can fulfill its historic mission only if it steadily promotes the revolutionary outlook of the working class, streamlining the process of social development in conformity with the interests of that class, interests which coincide with the demands of social progress. In its turn, the working class cannot exercise its role of leading class of society but in the conditions in which the Communist Party, the party armed with its outlook on world and society, exercises the leading political role. In this context, the fact is brought to the fore that this link has permanently get stronger [as received] being a prevailing trait of the party and social life in recent years. As it is known, consistent action has been taken so that the people coming from among the workers have the main share in the party and within its cadres. The concern to ensure full exercise by the working class of the role incumbent on it in society is illustrated by the fact that ever more workers have leading functions in the party bodies and state apparatus, in the leading bodies of the public and mass organizations, of the ministries and central institutions, as well other leading functions in the economy, the press and culture.

The volume is a clear, concrete program of work as well as a vibrating appeal to an exigent analysis, for steadily improving the activity according th the requirements of the present stage.

CEAUSESCU VISITS BUCHAREST, ILFOV FARM

AU061406 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1145 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Jun (AGERPRES)--President Nicolae Ceausescu visited on June 6 in the morning the Arenele Romane, a known place of entertainment for Bucharesters.

The leader of the RCP and of the Romanian state was accompanied on this visit by Emil Bobu and Gheorghe Pana.

Representatives of the municipality showed to President Nicolae Ceausescu this traditional cultural and sports place as it looks now after important works of arrangement and modernization.

Today too, President Nicolae Ceausescu made a working visit at the zootechnical farm in the Pantelimon commune of the Mogasoaia state enterprise belonging to the Ilfov Agricultural Sector.

BRIEFS

TALKS WITH SYRIA--Bucharest, 5 Jun (AGERPRES)--An consular convention was signed on June 5, 1981 in Bucharest between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Syrian Arab Republic. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES English 1200 GMT 5 Jun 81 AU] Bucharest, 5 Jun (AGERPRES)--Stan Soare, chairman of the Romanian group of the Interparliamentary Union, chairman of the Commission on Education, Science and Culture of the Grand National Assembly, as well as members of the steering committee of the group, met on Friday afternoon with the delegation of the Syrian group of the Interparliamentary Union led by Dr Fuad Dibb, chairman of the Commission for Constitutional and Legislative Affairs of the People's Council of Syrian that are paying a visit to Romania. On the occasion, information was exchanged on the activity of the two groups, on the intensification of cooperation in solving current international questions. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1748 GMT 5 Jun 81 AU]

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH ITALY--Bucharest, 5 Jun (AGERPRES)--A program of cultural collaboration for 1981-1983 between Romania's and Italy's governments, signed in Bucharest, on June 5, stipulates measures for the further development of bilateral exchanges in the fields of education, culture and science. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1156 GMT 5 Jun 81 AU]

POLISH GOVERNMENT SESSIONS, BREZHNEV LETTER EXPLAINED

LD081604 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] A special session of the Polish Government was held in Warsaw today, and tomorrow a special session of the PZPR Central Committee is due to be held. In this telephone dispatch by TANJUG's Warsaw correspondent Zoran Zlatanovic, we shall hear why these sessions are being held:

[Begin recording] Thirty-six days before the opening of the party's extraordinary congress, the situation in Poland has entered a new phase which, according to the assessment of observers here, will prove decisive. The PZPR Central Committee has received a letter from Leonid Brezhnev which was sent, it is assumed, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee. This letter set out an assessment of the situation in Poland as seen from Moscow. The content of the letter makes one draw the conclusion that the warning issued by the Soviet Union as set out in this letter has been couched in the sharpest terms so far. The Polish leadership has virtually been accused of letting the situation slip out of its hands and of not managing to curb the counterrevolutionary trend of events in the country. In this letter, Stanislaw Kania as party leader and Wojciech Jaruzelski as head of government are to all intents and purposes held responsible for the situation in Poland.

Leonid Brezhnev's letter is the reason for tomorrow's special PZPR Central Committee session to discuss, as has been officially announced, the situation in the country and the course of preparations for the special ninth party congress. However, there is no doubt that Leonid Brezhnev's letter will be the main item on the agenda.

The Polish Government met in a special session at noon today. The session of the Sejm, the Polish parliament, which had been scheduled 10 days ago to meet tomorrow, has been put off until 12 June. This is the sort of atmosphere in which tomorrow's Central Committee session is awaited. What will its decisions be? It is difficult to say. One possible decision is to postpone the party congress scheduled to start on 14 July. One thing is sure: Never in its history has the Polish party faced the sort of examination which it now must undergo and on which it has to make a decision. [end recording]

Sundic on 9 Jun PZPR Session

LD081944 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Tomorrow, when Leonid Brezhnev's letter addressed to the Polish party and state leadership is discussed at the special PZPR Central Committee session, the Poles, the working class and all progressive forces of the country will be experiencing their most difficult moments since liberation.

The judgment about the situation in the country and in the party pronounced by Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, appears to be irrevocable, and there is only one question before the PZPR Central Committee: to accept or not to accept an assessment which both for the Central Committee and for an overwhelming majority of the Polish people is unacceptable. Both are equally difficult. Acceptance of Brezhnev's assessment implies introduction of a state of emergency in the country and an open confrontation with the working class, and nonacceptance implies further exacerbation of relations between Poland and its neighbors and perhaps even facing the worst thing that could happen: military intervention.

A few days ago, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo rejected the resolution of the so-called Katowice Forum as being dogmatic, which meant a censure of the Soviet press, and not the press alone, and yet Brezhnev's letter contains the very stands advocated by the Katowice Party Forum. If the Politburo sticks to its stand in which, the way things now stand, it can count on the support of the Central Committee, this would also amount to disagreement with Leonid Brezhnev's letter. If, on the other hand, the Politburo were to give way, an open split could occur in the Central Committee and a change in the party leadership as well, but along the lines of the letter from Moscow rather than against it.

Polish allies probably count on this possibility and there are probably forces in Poland itself which are ready to align themselves both with Brezhnev's letter and with the Katowice Forum resolution. However, both the Polish people and the Polish working class, judging at least by the present mood in the country, could hardly accept abandonment of the present line of democratization and renewal despite all the difficulties experienced by the country. The Central Committee will have to take this into account and, proceeding from this, it will do everything to satisfy its allies and attempt to smooth out the disagreements with the fewest possible concessions. One of these concessions might be to postpone the special congress, sharper reaction to antisocialist forces and reemphasis of the Polish alliance with neighboring socialist countries, especially with the USSR.

Of course, the practice of writing letters to a party leadership, especially when what is at stake are letters of this nature, is not resorted to in order to win formal concessions. Usually their objective is to constitute the basis for both assessment of the present situation and for taking steps to change the situation. Of course, this is not the way to create trust and goodneighborliness, but then so far this has not been an exception in practice in the communist and workers' movement or in relations between socialist countries.

However, bloc logic is inexorable and one should not be at all surprised that Poland has found itself in a situation where its closest allies offer it nothing except to ask it to bow to its laws. However, one thing is clear: Poland and not just the PZPR Central Committee is undergoing a tough test tomorrow before its working class under conditions which call for both wisdom and courage to obtain a passing mark.

TANJUG VIEWS TASS REPORT ON 'KATOWICE FORUM'

LD061858 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1643 GMT 6 Jun 81

[By TANJUG correspondent Branko Etosic]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jun (TANJUG)--In presenting the internal conditions in Poland, there is now talk in the Soviet public of a new division--polarization among the members and the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party. In the latest TASS report from Warsaw, the Polish state and party leadership was asked to return to the Marxist-Leninist position and to cut short the activity of anti-socialist forces.

Observers here believe that the concern over the development of the situation in Poland, expecially the increasingly frequent manifestations of anti-Sovietism and incidents directed against the Soviet-Polish alliance (?have reached) the upper limit and that Moscow no longer wishes to be only a silent observer. The TASS report even contains an open warning to the Polish leadership claiming that it has opened wide room in the party itself to the activity and influence of counterrevolution.

The latest report of the Soviet news agency takes the part of the so-called 'Katowice Forum,' which it says represents the "workers and miners of Katowice," in relations to demands set forth in its document. The "Katowice Forum" demanded, among other things, that the current crisis in Poland be again analyzed, that the party resume its leading role and that the "road be resolutely cut to the enemies of socialism."

As the assessments announced by the "Katowice Forum" have been rejected by the Polish party Politbureau, Moscow's latest references to them cannot but be taken as a choice between the "forum" in Katowice and the closest party leadership in Poland.

Ostensibly, in content, only informative, the latest report of the Soviet news agency is also categorical as it indirectly asks the Polish party leadership to set the border line, return to the Marxist-Leninist positions and square accounts with all "opponents." In other words, the line of the "Katowice Forum" ought to become a line of the Polish United Workers Party.

KOSOVO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS DISMISSED

AU081451 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Jun 81 p 4

[Milos Antic report on Kosovo Assembly session held in Pristina on 3 June]

[Excerpt] Pristina 3 Jun--Dismissals

Since they have submitted their resignations, and on the basis of the pertinent proposal by the commission for elections and appointments of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, today the assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo relieved Pajazit Nusi, Mustafa Sefedini and Imer Jaka of their duties as members of the Executive Council.

By the same decision, Mustafa Sefedini was also relieved of his duty as the provincial secretary for internal affairs, and Imer Jaka of his duty as provincial secretary for education, science and culture. Pajazit Nusi was also vice president of the Kosovo Executive Council.

The explanation of the decision to relieve Mustafa Sefendini of his duties says that, as the senior officer of the province's security organs, it was his duty to strive to a greater extent to uncover occurrences of hostile activity prior to the outbreak of hostile demonstrations, and to influence the organs of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs to struggle more resolutely against the hostile activities that were taking place in various forms in some individual communities for many years. If the security organs had been more active and if they had shown greater vigilance, such a wide-scale escalation would not have taken place and there would be no such great consequences from hostile activities.

According to the pertinent explanation, Dr Imer Jaka should have been more active as the provincial secretary for education, science and culture to prevent the indoctrination and hostile activity in education and in educational and scientific institutions, and to prevent the aforementioned institutions from providing a basis for the hostile nationalist and irredentist activities.

Mustafa Sefedini and Imer Jaka must bear political and personal responsibility for the existing situation.

KOSOVO INTERNAL AFFAIRS OFFICIAL RESIGNS

LD051412 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1244 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Pristina 5 Jun (TANJUG)--The Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly today accepted the resignation of Ismail Bajrami as an undersecretary in the provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs. At the same time, Rahman Morina, currently assistant federal secretary for internal affairs, has been appointed to this position.

In his resignation, Ismail Bajrami said that in accepting and endorsing the political assessments of the counterrevolutionary character of the demonstrations, he also accepted the assessments made about the share of the responsibility which the state security service in the province bears. He emphasized that this service, despite the results which it specifically achieved in the struggle against enemies coming from positions of Albanian Nationalism and irredentism, had omissions and weaknesses in its work and was rightly criticized.

In the resignation, he added that the [security] service had uncovered in the last few years several groups and quite a few individuals who had been involved in hostile illegal work and that the service had constantly pointed to an escalation of hostile (?activity) by nationalists and irredentists. [passage indistinct]

KOSOVO OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON REGIONAL PROBLEMS

LD081836 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Interview with Azem Vlasi, president of the Provincial Conference of SAWP of Kosovo, by VECERNJI LIST; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 8 Jun (TANJUG)--Despite efforts by communists and working people, the situation in Kosovo is still very complex. The enemy is not giving up. He has only changed the forms of his activity. Now he is writing slogans, trying to maintain as long as possible the state of tension. However, the people see more and more clearly the evil he has been planning. Unfortunately, some have not seen that what was at stake was an attempt by the counterrevolution and that the organizers of the demonstrations had aimed at undermining brotherhood and unity.

This was stated by Azem Vlasi, president of the Provincial Conference of SAWP of Kosovo, in an interview with the Zagreb paper VECERNJI LIST. In this interview he made an assessment of the present situation in Kosovo.

[Question] How do you assess the process of differentiation? Do you also think that this process is too slow?

[Answer] My view, too, is that differentiation should be speedier, both in provincial organs and in municipalities as well. It does not merely represent expulsion from the League of Communists but it should also demonstrate who is capable of fighting for implementation of the League of Communists tasks and who is not.

We are aware of the fact that the process of differentiation will last for some time. So far it has been the League of Communists that has waged this action and the entire burden of differentiation fell on communists. Now, the front should be expanded. All forces which have condemned enemy activity should take part in the action of clarification and stabilization. It is the broader masses which must (?participate) in this important struggle. This is an opportunity for the socialist alliance to affirm itself as a broad front. The extent to which we shall succeed in rallying as many people as possible for our actions is the extent to which we shall oppose the enemy speedily and successfully.

[Question] What will happen to those who have been suspended or dismissed from their jobs?

[Answer] At times we are inclined to make superficial assessments. It is evident that nationalism has been underrated. The assessment of good intranational relations has been adopted on the basis of the degree of national equality achieved in education, culture and such. Nobody can assert that great successes have not been achieved as regards the quality of languages, scripts, culture, etc.

Thus, as regards the equality of all nations in Kosovo, we have achieved much. But in assessing intranational relations one should proceed from the question of how successfully we are fighting against nationalism. We would have liked to achieve good results in this sphere, too. Unfortunately, we have underrated nationalism and now we have to pay for this. Events in Kosovo should teach us to give up the habit of making superficial assessments of intranational relations and make a positive assessment simply because there are no greater excesses.

[Question] For years there has been silence about the exodus of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and at present, too, there are different views about whether there are pressures or not. What is your view on this?

[Answer] There has been an exodus. Nobody can deny it. But it would be wrong to assert that all of them left because of pressures, just as the assertion that all of them left because they have found better jobs is wrong. We shall analyze every case in detail. We shall not be indifferent to those who exert pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins to leave. Due to possible different, malicious interpretations, we shall ask those who have now wanted to leave to remain due to economic reasons and to consolidate, together with us, trust among peoples of various nationalities. We shall analyze intrahuman and intranational relations, from relations among neighbors to representation in work collectives to employment.

All Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks, Muslims and others who live in Kosovo must understand that the enemy has wanted to make them quarrel. Togetherness is our only possible alternative. Nationalism is fatal for all of us. The climate for the exodus was created by nationalists, and the progressive sections of all nationalities must now restore the shaken trust. A particular responsibility in this is borne by progressive sections of the Albanian nationality because they represent the majority in Kosovo.

[Question] Many critical words at meetings have been directed at the work of educational workers. What is planned to improve the situation in education?

[Answer] All institutions face the great task of reexamining textbooks and syllabuses as well as cadre policy in schools and faculties. Already by autumn we have to get rid of the unnecessary elements in all syllabuses and textbooks. As regards the selection of educational cadres, we shall not only examine which teachers took part in the demonstration. We shall no longer allow our children to be educated by those who in one way or another work against our brotherhood and togetherness.

[Question] How do you, as former president of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, assess the information that the majority of the demonstrators were young people?

[Answer] Past events have confirmed that our work with the young was not good. This inactivity was used by the enemy, who manipulated some of the young people. Part of the responsibility for this is also borne by the youth organization, but all the blame should not be shifted to the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia. A greater part of the blame is also borne by other sociopolitical organizations.

[Question] Already this autumn in Pristina students will receive their places in student halls in an entirely new way. Can you explain to us the principle of distribution of places?

[Answer] Municipalities will receive their quotas and they will allocate the places. Every candidate will be discussed first by the local community, then by the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia and municipal organs. In this way, in addition to social criteria and success in learning, political suitability too will be one of the conditions for obtaining a place in a hall. The new method of distributing places in halls will reduce the opportunity for forging documents, which students had been doing before. In halls students will be organized into aktivs. Pristina has a little over 3,000 places in the student halls.

[Question] What are the most important tasks in the coming period?

[Answer] We are now entering the most important stage of activity. We must set in motion the entire process of stablization. It is necessary for us to include the broad popular masses in this action. Our action must have two aims: combating enemy activity by explaining the enemy theses and opposing propaganda from Albania by which people not sufficiently informed are duped.

Up to now we have often underestimated the propaganda from Albania simply because some of its assertions are mere lies and fabrications. Nevertheless, we should have replied to them with our irrefutable arguments. This made the ill-intentioned spread rumors about us allegedly not having true replies to the Albanian attacks. One of our most important tasks at present and in the forthcoming period is the struggle for economic stabilization.

The degree to which we intensively and well work this summer with pupils, students and parents will determine what our autumn will be like when schools and faculties start working again. We shall also fully investigate the question of the responsibility of parents of secondary school children who had taken part in the demonstrations. Children cannot be allowed to roam around with the parents calmly looking on. We must eliminate all the causes which have led to the demonstrations and enemy activity so that such unpleasant events will never take place again.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS 'DIFFERENTIATION' IN KOSOVO

LD081530 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1302 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Slobodan Casule commentary]

[Text] Pristina, 8 Jun (TANJUG)--Differentiation as a word, rather than as an action, has been constantly applied in the last few months in Kosovo, especially in Pristina. Translated into ordinary languages, this means conquering the enemy, identifying him, establishing exactly who is combating brotherhood and unity and who is upset by our self-management and fraternal community and attempting to destroy it, establishing who was leading and who was led and, most important, politically neutralizing precisely those people who lead our young people astray [word indistinct], and plot in the countryside, in the local community and at workplaces.

In the 3 months since the first hostile attack in Pristina, there have been discussions in forums everywhere in the province by the League of Communists, as well as at municipalities and work organizations, about the causes and consequences of the hostile attack on our country's brotherhood and unity, self-management society, integrity and sovereignty.

In recent days, this action has been based on the action program of the work of the Kosovo League of Communists in the struggle against hostile and counterrevolutionary forces and in favor of stabilization of the political situation in the province, as well as on the conclusions of the top party forums of Serbia and Yugoslavia. The results of activity by Kosovo's communists also depend on the degree to which these ideological and action orientations are consistently carried out, and an essential precondition for successful ideopolitical action is an open and well-argued struggle and constructive criticism and self-criticism in the basic organizations and leaderships of the Kosovo League of Communists.

The assessment accompanying the action, particularly as regards differentiation, however, is not the most favorable one. It is often heard that only initial measures have been taken or--not so rarely--that there is no differentiation.

But, it should be said, that the enemy has already differentiated himself by his very attack. His ideological identity is well-known and the results of his actions are evident in the streets, the schools, at the university, in work organizations and in people's consciousness. However, few people are willing to name this enemy, these participants in the political attack so as to discern their political identity.

Speaking to communists and working people in the Dusanivo Municipality near Prizren, Kolj Siroka, president of the SAWP federal conference, called especially for specific differentiation in order to establish who the enemy is. And Redzep Hamiti, at the expanded session of the Gnjilane League of Communists Municipal Committee, formulated this form of action even more precisely.

In his words, a stabilization of the political situation must be built by means of differentiation from the top down to the very grassroots of the League of Communists and sociopolitical organizations, sociopolitical communities and basic organizations of associated labor. Only resolute differentiation in leading political, economic and other structures will speed up differentiation at the grassroots.

Recently, little has been heard of any open and well-argued struggle of views and constructive criticism and self-criticism, especially the latter. Shortcomings are constantly being pointed out, but institutions and individuals "survive." and very few stand up to accept their responsibility. Excuses and justifications are sought which are essentially opportunist and only serve to dilute differentiation, making it verbal.

Opportunism is often mentioned in the context of waging the action and struggle in Kosovo and is reflected above all in the fact that the enemy and enemies are also those who gave scope to the enemy, who look everywhere except his own environment. Moreover, opportunism comes down to the fact that someone else always has to bear responsibility, and that one's own dilemmas and mistakes are not recognized. It is also reflected in a lack of resolve to come to grips with the problems and the enemy, and the enemy, as was said at the Pristina communists conference and in the resignations of some officials of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs, was well-known and was being monitored, and his activity had been pointed out. His presence was noted in Pristina in 1946,1950,1961,1964,1968 and 1969, and then in 1974 and 1975, and he finally showed his true face on the streets in 1981.

All these facts stand, but so does the question of who turned a deaf ear, who did not want to be or was not ready even then to turn toward differentiation in his own ranks and start off all the mechanisms of this democratic and self-management society of ours.

KOSOVO'S PLJAKIC ON 'DIFFICULT' ECONOMIC SITUATION

AU082053 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] In connection with the current situation in Kosovo, Mustafa Pljakic, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo and the Presidium of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Kosovo, tonight held talks with the public information media representatives accredited in Pristina on the sociopolitical and economic situation in the province. Mustafa Pljakic said that, thanks to an intensive engagement of progressive forces, the situation in Kosovo is gradually normalizing. The problem is that a pronounced opportunism and insufficiently resolute actions to overcome the exisiting difficulties are still apparent in some communities.

Speaking about the socioeconomic situation in Kosovo, Mustafa Pljakic noted that the province's economic situation is rather difficult. Only 12 of the province's 31 economic branches, making up 51 percent of the Kosovo economy, are fulfilling their production plans. What is of special concern is the fact that the large production systems are not fulfilling their plans. The losses totalling 920 million dinars carried over from last year still have not been recovered. In the first quarter of this year the losses amounted to about 1.5 billion dinars. In the first 4 months, production fell short of plans by 5.5 index points. A little more than 49 percent of imports were covered by exports. In that period prices rose by 150 index points as compared with the same period of last year and these price increases certainly affected economic trends.

The reasons for all that must be sought--in addition to certain objective circumstances--in low productivity, poor efficiency in economic operations and often also in insufficiently developed self-managing relations within some individual working collectives. What is the most essential task at this time is to ensure that all sociopolitical and self-managing forces and all working people and citizens will wage a struggle on a wide front to overcome the existing economic situation, in addition to carrying out the ideological differentiations, Mustafa Pljakic said.

KOSOVO MEDIA'S COOPERATION SOUGHT IN MEETING

LD081938 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1519 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Pristina, 8 Jun (TANJUG)--Veli Deva, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, spoke in Pristina today with representatives of Kosovo editorial boards on the tasks of public information media in light of the action program of the League of Communists of Kosovo in the struggle against enemy and counterrevolutionary forces and for the stabilization of the political situation in the province. As reported in the introductory statement by Agim Zatrici, member of the Presidium, and in the discussion, Kosovo editorial boards expressed their willingness to make a creative contribution toward overcoming the present situation in Kosovo. In this context, special reference was made to the need for public information media in the province, by their overall commitment, continually to contribute to the consolidation of brotherhood and unity, togetherness and Yugoslav socialist patriotism, and to the education of young people in the spirit of the traditions and achievements of our socialist revolution and the revolutionary achievements of Comrade Tito.

Ali Sukrija, member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee, and Redzep Hajrulahu, executive secretary in the Presidium, also took part in the meeting today in the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo.

KOSOVO YOUTH, TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS MEET

AU081714 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] In Kosovo, intensive political activity continues. At its session today, the provincial conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth determined the tasks of youth in the struggle against counterrevolutionary forces. The Presidium of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Kosovo has also determined further tasks in stabilizing the political situation in the province. Milisav Milic and Dragan Dimitrijevic report:

Schoolchildren and students form one third of Kosovo's population of 1.6 million people. More than half of the province's population is below the age of 19. Today 42 percent of all members of the League of Communists of Kosovo are below the age of 27. These data alone sufficiently illustrate the strength of Kosovo's younger generation and its enormous role in the current situation, and especially in the future.

However, it must be admitted that a part of the Kosovo youth has failed its maturity test. Having been splashed by the wave of nationalism, the young people have become objects of manipulation by the dark counterrevolutionary forces. That part of the Kosovo youth has forgotten its symbols of togetherness. It has forgotten Bora and Ramiz [Kosovo wartime heroes], whom even the fascist bullets failed to separate and who died for freedom embraced. It is with good reason that the question is asked: Can the Kosovo youth organization be given a passing grade if it allowed the forces of darkness to infiltrate its ranks? How could it happen that the young girls and boys, who are enjoying all the fruits of well-being in Tito's Yugoslavia, were so blind in face of the aggressive propaganda from Albania, a country which represents the last bastion of Stalinism? How was it possible that such a large number of young people--on 2 April their number was in excess of 20,000--joined the enemy ranks?

The conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth has given only partial answers to these and other similar questions. The shortcomings are reflected in the poor substance of the activity of the youth organization, the lack of information among the youth about the enormous achievements in Kosovo's socioeconomic development, and the contradictions accompanying the movements of strong progress. The conference issued the demand that considerably greater attention be to devoted to preparing the youth for action and to their ideological education, that the policy of scholarships and allotment of places in student housing should be reexamined, that the content encouraging national romanticism and nationalism should be eliminated from textbooks and that those cultural values that contribute to life in the community should be developed.

It is by reexamining their own behavior in the recent demonstrations and [word indistinct] actions that the Kosovo young people will make a significant contribution to stabilizing the political situation in the province.

Even nearly 3 months after the unpleasant events, the Federation of Trade Unions of Kosovo has still not joined the real action. It appears much more as an observer and recorder of events and activities and far less as an organizer of actions that lead to changing the present situation. This conclusion imposes itself even after today's enlarged session of the Presidium of the Federation of Trade Unions of Kosovo. The highest trade union forum of the province held its session on 29 May. At that time 27 members of the council participated in the discussion and the Presidium was charged with the task of systematizing that wealth of views and proposals and pointing out the most important tasks. Today, it was concluded that the proposed tasks are of a generalized nature and devoid of all specific determination or set times, and of responsibility for actions. The proposed tasks do not even mention the (?methods) of cooperation with the League of Communists and other subjective forces in the province.

All that can be recorded as regards the activity of the Federation of Trade Unions at this time is connected with discussions at meetings of the provincial and communal forums. Thus, the trade unions have not joined, even at a single point, the initiated ideological differentiation. The conclusion of the council that talks should be immediately initiated in collectives operating with losses has remained a dead letter on paper. As was noted today, the losses already amount to nearly 1.5 billion dinars. Even the fact that organizations which are important for achieving the goals of Kosovo's quicker economic development are also not fulfilling their production plans and, as the Presidium's members pointed out today, the alarming situation in the field of distribution of personal incomes have failed to provide a sufficiently strong signal for the trade unions to join the action. An energetic demand was made to put an end to the generalized forum work and to move the trade unions' actions to the organizations of associated labor. The roots of the existing opportunism and the attempts to hush up the events must be cut with the help of and together with other subjective forces. The obstructionists must be finally named, it was stated at the enlarged session of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Kosovo.

KOSOVO PARTY MEMBERSHIP FIGURES RELEASED

LD061732 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1327 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Pristina, 6 Jun (TANJUG)--According to information released by the commission for the development and organizational buildup of League of Communists and cadre policy of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the Kosovo League of Communists there were 89,107 party members in this province at the end of 1980 organized into 3,095 basic organizations. Last year, 7,224 members were received into the League of Communists. One out of 17 Kosovo inhabitants is a member of the LCY, and out of the total number of employees in the social sector, 29.7 percent are party members. There is no basic organization of associated labor or a work organization in the economy which does not have its basic party organization. Full party organization exists also in primary, secondary and high schools and at faculties. In most local communities and villages the party is adequately organized. Nonetheless, 325 smaller villages, which do not have a sufficient number of League of Communists members, do not have either a basic organization or a branch, although an opportunity for appropriate party organization does exist in some of them. Among the newly-admitted members last year, most are from the ranks of pupils and students, or production, educations, cultural and other workers.

The information on the changes in the social-class, national, age and sex structure of the Kosovo League of Communists membership, which was discussed today by the commission for the development and organizational buildup of League of Communists and cadre policy of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the Kosovo League of Communists points out positive trends in the policy of admission of new members, but also notes many shortcomings in this area.

Bearing in mind the lessons which the party has learned in the wake of escalation of enemy activity in Kosovo, commission members self-critically laid stress on some of these shortcomings, such as leaving things to chance, a formalistic approach to the admission of new members, nonrespect for criteria, joining the party for career reasons, favoritism, inadequate work both with new members and with older and inactive ones, and other defects which impaired the militancy and the action capability of the League of Communists of Kosovo. It was decided that these problems should be analyzed even more thoroughly to enable the Provincial Committee Presidium of the Kosovo League of Communists to lay down positive directions of action to change the admission policy and the organizational and cadre development of the basic organizations of the League of Communists and its members.

KOSOVO'S NIMANI ATTENDS VUCITRN PARTY MEETING

AU061927 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Dzavid Nimani, president of the Kosovo Presidency, has attended a session of the communal conference of the League of Communists in Vucitrn [in Kosovo]. At the session it was said that the process of ideological differentiation was developing rather successfully in nearly all circles of this commune. Thus far, 27 members have been expelled from the League of Communists. Final warnings have been given to 31 members and warnings to 15. Activity on replacing inactive members and those members who have taken an opportunistic attitude to the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irrendentism is also underway in the leaderships of other sociopolitical organizations.

It was also announced that 21 persons had been dismissed from jobs, 20 suspended and disciplinary proceedings initiated against 17 workers.

Participating in the discussion, Dzavid Nimani advocated a mobilization of communists and other organized socialist forces and the most successful possible implementation of the tasks contained in the action program of the provincial committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo. Along with the struggle to eradicate Albanian nationalism and irrendentism and to energetically resist foreign propaganda, particularly that from Albania, communists must also be mobilized to strengthen the mutual confidence and togetherness of all peoples and nationalities living in this area, Dzavid Nimani stressed at today's session of the communal conference of the League of Communists in Vucitrn.

UNKNOWN PERSONS DESECRATE KOSOVO TOMBSTONES

LD061442 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1413 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Urosevac, 6 Jun (TANJUG)--Nine tombstones were desecrated by unknown persons in the Serbian cemetery at the village of Stimulje in Urosevac Muncipality [in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo] the night before last. Among the damaged tombstones are some that belong to people who died as members of the national war of liberation.

SARAJEVO WEEKLY ON KOSOVO DEMONSTRATION SLOGANS

LD071616 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1421 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] Sarajevo, 7 Jun (TANJUG)--In its issue tomorrow, OSLOBODJENJE of Sarajevo carries a commentary about some slogans and phenomena manifested in the enemy demonstrations of Kosovo, under the title "Three Opinions--One Thought."

The article says among other things that everything the demonstration organizers wrote in their leaflets and on the walls bore messages against this system and against our country's territorial integrity. What is behind the slogan "conditions" in fact is the demand for an egalitarian society. This slogan is directed against the principles of remuneration according to the results of work, one of the achievements of self-managing socialism.

The idea of "greater Albania" openly expresses the efforts of forces that offer a bourgeois concept of a state that is uniform in its national structure. Or, the article says, we interpret the slogans extolling the independent socialist republic of Albania and its leader as advocating a system that has already been relegated to archives and on which dust has long been settling. Such a society and such a system are marked by complete lack of individual freedom and justice and are without any trace of social and economic progress.

SOUTHERN SERBIA SECURITY-POLITICAL SITUATION VIEWED

AU051854 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Miodrag Kuzmanovic report from Vranje]

[Text] Zika Radoljovic, president of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference, had talks in Vranje today with presidents of the communal conference of the socialist alliance of 13 communes of the South Morava region on economic trends and the current security-political situation in southern Serbia. Here is a report from Vranje by correspondent Miodrag Kuzmanovic:

The general assessment is that the political-security situation in the South Morava region is favorable and stable, thanks primarily to the activities of the sociopolitical organizations led by the League of Communists and to the fact that the economic stabilization policy, as one of the basic goals of the socioeconomic development this year, is for the most part being implemented within the planned level. However, a shortage of raw materials and a slower increase in labor productivity and unemployment have reduced the positive political trends.

In connection with developments in Kosovo, it was stressed on this occasion that the citizens and working people of that region unanimously condemned the activity of the enemy, who also tried to expand his activities to this region. Specifically, the enemy tried to penetrate and operate among the population of Albanian nationality in the Bujanovac, Presevo and Medvedja communes so as to undermine the brotherhood and unity of Serbs and Albanians. Thanks to the vigilance and energetic action of communists and all working people and citizens, the enemy has failed to succeed.

However, there have been individuals, for instance in Bujanovac, who were expelled from the League of Communists and publicly branded because of their nationalist views and activity but who were later accepted in Kosovo. Some were even given university chairs at Pristina University despite the warning that they were nationalists. There were also examples of Albanian nationalism openly spreading among students. Specific ideological differentiation is now being carried out in southern Serbia in all circles.

MONTENEGRO EXAMINES POLITICAL-SECURITY SITUATION

LD082046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1430 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Titograd, 8 Jun (TANJUG)--The Presidium of the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee examined at its session today the activities and measures taken in connection with enemy events in Kosovo, with particular reference to the political-security situation in border municipalities of the republic in which members of the Albanian nationality live.

It was noted that the political-security situation in Montenegro is on the whole favorable despite individual excesses which have not (?to any essential degree) exerted an influence on the stability of the political-security situation in the republic.

In analyzing the situation in border areas, the Presidium decided that energetic action by working people and citizens, the League of Communists and all organized socialist forces is necessary to prevent activity by the enemy who has also manifested his activity through certain excesses in these municipalities.

The need was cited for constant and organized large-scale political work in all environments as well as for vigilance and mobility of all sociopolitical subjects and for the more efficient and decisive resolution of some problems which can, to a considerable extent, influence the political mood of the working people and citizens.

The Presidium session chaired by Vojo Srzentio drew particular attention to the obligation of all organized socialist forces and relevant organs and organizations to work constantly on the examination and monitoring of the political-security situation in every specific environment, to intensify their activity and to take specific measures in connection with the coming tourist season.

MACEDONIA STUDIES POLITICAL-SECURITY SITUATION

AU051857 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Discussing the political-security situation in the republic, the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Macedonia has stressed that an energetic struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism is an essential task of the organizations of the League of Communists. The struggle to achieve national equality that is being waged by the League of Communists and that is being increasingly more consistently implemented in practice calls for a clear and quite definite ideological differentiation on the basis of a direct critical realization of the essence and character of all kinds of manifestations.

MACEDONIAN DEFENSE COUNCIL DISCUSSES INTELLIGENCE

LD081702 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1331 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Skopje, 8 Jun (TANJUG)--At its session today, the National Defense Council of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, presided over by Ljupco Arsov, discussed observation reporting, intelligence and warning systems in the republic.

The council noted that significant results had been achieved so far in the establishment and development of this system which has been successfully incorporated in and linked with other communications systems in the republic and with federal communications systems.

The system in the republic has attained special successes in its direct activity to eliminate the consequences of elemental disasters and other accidents as well as to ensure conditions for the successful implementation of various activities and exercises within the framework of the All in Defense and Protection Action.

The council has also laid down the guidelines for the development of this system during the ensuing medium-term period and further tasks of the observation, reporting, intelligence and warning service.

KICEVO MUNICIPALITY DISCUSSES ALBANIAN NATIONALISM

LD061326 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Kicevo, 6 Jun (TANJUG)--Today the municipal conference of the Socialist Alliance in Kicevo [Macedonia] discussed their tasks in the struggle against Albanian irredentism and nationalism. In addition to energetically condemning any hostile manifestations and supporting measures aimed at preventing them, delegates also supported measures aimed at guarding and consolidating brotherhood and unity between Macedonians and Albanians in the municipality.

The members of the municipal conference also reviewed the political-security situation in the commune. Several hostile phenomena manifested themselves in the recent period in this commune through the activity of ethnic Albanian cultural-artistic and sports societies. The municipal conference decided to disband the cultural-artistic society, Iskra, in the village of Garesnica. Individual hostile phenomena also manifested themselves through the singing of songs with a hostile content and other excesses of a hostile character.

Aleksandar Donev, member of the presidium of the Macedonian SAWP Republican Conference, participated in the session. He stressed that no action against Yugoslavia from any source would succeed.

ALBANIAN GREEKS COMPLAIN OF RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

LD081401 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1134 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Athens, 8 June (TANJUG)--Representatives of a number of associations of Greeks who fled from the northern, Albanian part of Ipiros have called on the Greek Government for protection and demanded that pressure be brought to bear on the Tirana government in order to ensure fundamental human rights for Greeks in Albania.

From the Greek town of Ioannina, where they arrived after fleeting Albania, a group of Greeks have sent several petitions to various international organizations in which they speak of genocide against the Greek population in Albania.

The representatives of these Greeks demand that the Athens government take necessary measures for the protection of the seriously jeopardized human rights in Albania. Among their demands are free contacts with their relatives in Albania, the freedom of religion, Greek language classes in the schools for Greek children in Albania and a two-way exchange of printed matter.

The representatives of the Greek minority in Albania have also called on the United Nations Human Rights Committee to determine the exact number of political prisoners in Albania and report on their living conditions.

According to information submitted to international human rights committees there are 33,000 political prisoners in Albania today of whom two-thirds are Greeks. Since 1967, the Greeks in Albania have not been allowed to profess their Greek Orthodox religion, and in 1975 a special law was passed under which the Greeks had to change their names. Under the same law they were obliged to change the names of Greek settlements into Albanian.

The Athens daily KATHIMERINI quotes the representatives of Greeks from Albania as saying that Albania's policy is aimed at completely exterminating the Greek population in the country in the next generation. The authorities are resettling members of Greek families throughout Albania and they are not allowed to communicate with their relatives.

Some 350,000 Greeks live in Albania's northern Epirus region.

MAP OF ALBANIAN TERRITORIAL CLAIMS PUBLISHED

LD081724 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jun (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav daily BORBA today carries the map of "greater Albania", thousands of copies of which have been distributed over the past few days by Albanians in the United States in embassies, the United Nations, in universities and in various political organisations.

The map, which first appeared in the Tirana periodical SHQIPERIA E RE, defines the borders of "greater Albania" as including a considerable section of Greece and parts of Yugoslavia--the Autonomous Province of Kosovo, parts of the constituent republics of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia.

The Yugoslav version of the names of the towns on the map is printed in blue and in brackets, while the Albanian version of the names is printed in black.

BORBA carries the observation of the Athens daily KATHIMERINI, which said that the territories claimed by Albania from Greece are not granted the same privilege, i.e., the names are printed only in black, meaning that their Greek version is non-existent.

According to the map, it turns out that there are more Albanians outside Albania than in it. Another interesting fact about the map is its observation stating that the standard of living in Albania has not allowed the number of population to exceed 2.5 million.

A note on the map says that it has been prepared by the association of the people of Kosovo.

According to BORBA, the map is a proof of Albania's open territorial claims towards Yugoslavia and Greece.

ZAGREB COURT SENTENCES MEN FOR 'NATIONAL HATRED'

LD051634 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1516 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Zagreb, 5 Jun (TANJUG)--The main bench of the district court in Zagreb has pronounced sentence of 2 years' imprisonment on Vlado Gotovac, charged with criminal acts against the foundations of the socialist self-managing social order and security of the SFRY, committed through hostile propaganda and by causing national hatred and dissent. The sentence also includes a security measure banning public statements for a period of 4 years after serving the sentence.

Gotovac was found guilty of misrepresenting the position of the Croatian people and the existence of citizens' democratic rights in the SFRY in interviews given to Swedish television, the Rome daily paper IL TEMPO and to the radio station France Internationale with the intention of convincing public opinion abroad and in the country that the position of the Croatia people is not equal to that of other nations and nationalities, and that the Croatian people are in a state of political, social and cultural subordination. Gotovac was also found guilty of causing national hatred and dissent between nations and nationalities living in the SFRY, especially in his French radio interview.

In his verbal explanation of the sentence, the court president stressed that the court had taken the view that the accused had committed the acts with which he was charged. He said the activity of the accused was not instigated from abroad. On the contrary, he had acted in this way in order to create a false idea abroad of the situation in Yugoslavia.

JASENOVAC CEREMONY RECALLS 'RENEGADES' ACTIVITIES

LD052340 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] A formal session of the Council of the Jasenovac Memorial Area has been held in connection with the 40th anniversary of the uprising by the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. Awards were presented to meritorious collectives, sociopolitical communities, organizations and individuals in recognition of their contribution to the preservation and development of the Jasenovac Memorial area.

Memories of the suffering in Jasenovac were evoked at the session and Pero Car, president of the council of the memorial area, commented on some of the fabrications aimed at minimizing the crimes committed in this fascist concentration camp.

After 40 years, we do not wish to explain to people, who forget that 700,000 perished here; what happened in the fascist Jasenovac concentration camp, Car said, but of course, we are not saying this on account of these people who refuse to know this because they are well aware of all that took place, but on account of those who might be led astray by such misinformation and false statements.

All we wish is to see that the events that took place in Jasenovac are depicted truthfully and objectively, all the more so as the public is perfidiously being presented with false data on the number of those who died at Jasenovac.

The Croatian people bear no responsibility for the fact that its renegades and traitors committed crimes like those at the Ustasha death camp in Jasenovac, just as the other nations and nationalists of Yugoslavia are not responsible for the crimes committed by their own renegades.

People of all religions perished in the Jasenovac concentration camp, but the highest-ranking Catholic dignitaries failed at the time of the so-called independent state of Croatia to raise their voices against the atrocities committed in Jasenovac. We therefore cannot fail to wonder, Car said, how it is possible that attempts should be made today to canonize religious and church dignitaries of that dark age. Today, in free Yugoslavia, no one is banned from practicing any religion. This is what we fought for, with Tito as our leader, and this is how things are going to be in the future, but we shall also struggle against all those who try to hide the truth, the brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities of our country and quislings, Pero Car, president of the council of the Jasenovac Memorial Area and member of the Croat Presidency, said at the end of his speech. From this place, he added, we declare that it is the duty of all young people to continue to consolidate and develop brotherhood and unity by following Tito's road.

MIKULIC VISITS OLYMPIC SITE, COMMENTS ON PROBLEMS

LD062006 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1417 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 6 Jun (TANJUG)--Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the organizational committee of the 14th winter Olympic games to be held in Sarajevo in 1984, today toured the installations built for the forthcoming games.

After touring the Kosovo stadium, which has been adapted and expanded since March and at which the formal ceremony of opening the winter Olympics will be held, Branko Mikulic held brief talks with representatives of Bosna, Vranica and union-invest work orgnizations in Sarajevo which are working on this project as contractors to the Zetra enterprise.

Branko Mikulic also toured the Skenderija sports center where several Olympic installations will be built and where the Olympic press center will be situated.

Having toured the Olympic installations, the chairman of the organizational committee said that a lot of work regarding designs for all the Olympic projects had been completed.

Mikulic said that earlier delays had been overcome and the contractors are convinced that the installations will be completed on time and that they will be of the desired quality.

In view of the shortage of materials, which to some extent makes the work difficult, Branko Mikulic said: This is a problem which is characteristic for the entire country. The contractors have taken on the responsibility to resolve this problem and all persons responsible for the organization of the Olympic games will request the producers of these materials to bear in mind the significance of the Olympic games and to understand the contractors' problems. Mikulic went on to say that this year is crucial. A large number of projects are under construction, the installations are fairly complicated and difficult and the construction industry is, in this respect, undergoing a great test.

I hope, Mikulic said in conclusion, that it will pass this test and that next year, as planned, these projects will be completed. I believe that all working people in the collectives and organizations of associated labour will get down to work and that they will, they do understand, the responsibility which is before them because what is at stake is their honor, not only theirs but of the town, of the republic and even the honor of Yugoslavia which is presenting itself to the world with this sports event.

DALJEVIC ADDRESSES PARTY SECRETARIES IN SUBOTICA

LD052046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1037 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Subotica, 5 Jun (TANJUG)--As reported, the consulatative meeting of executive secretaries of the presidiums of League of Communists central and provincial committees responsible for all-people's defense and social self-protection on the realization of the LCY's leading role in this sphere ended in Subotica today.

At the consultative meeting, which was organized in the context of preparations for the 12th LCY Congress, the assessment that the League of Communists had strengthened its leading ideopolitical role in all-people's defense and social self-protection was confirmed. It was noted that League of Communists organizations are increasingly aware that they are politically responsible for the state of defense preparations and self-protection in the environments in which they work, and they are working on all questions in this sphere more regularly and successfully.

(?As was said at the meeting), since the 11th LCY Congress, a more decisive struggle for broader socialization of defense and security and consistent advocation of the development of the armed forces and of all other components of the SFRY's defense and protection system has taken place.

Those taking part in the consultative meeting also pointed out the need to avoid failure to be self-critical about the weakness that also exists in individual spheres of defense and protection organization.

In analyzing the activity of League of Communists basic organizations and committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection in basic organizations of associated labor, local communities and municipalities, and in assessing the political and security situation, the executive secretaries emphasized the significance of and need to overcome more quickly some problems which are arising. Noting that the political and security situation should not be judged solely on the basis of the fact that there have been political excesses, they emphasized that assessments must present a realistic and complex picture of the situation and relations in every environment. This is an essential condition for effectiveness of League of Communists action.

In the discussion of these issues, very useful ideas and experiences of the Subotica League of Communist municipal committee were noted, as well as those of the Sever work organization, the local community and agricultural commune in Cantavir, about which the following spoke: Olajos Madj Milos, Josip Stipio, Djula Der, Vasilije Banjac, Dusan Merzel, commander of the Yugoslav People's Army garrison in Subotica, as well as executive secretaries of the republican and provincial League of Communist committees--Petar Jaksic (Kosovo), Femi Muca (Macedonia), Vukola Vasiluevic (Montenegro), Svetomir Lalovic (Serbia), Ljubo Jasnic (Slovenia), Stjepan Novakovic (Croatia) and Zdravko Grubor (Vojvodina) and Sime Grubesic, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection.

Milan Daljevic, executive secretary in the LCY Central Committee Presidium, submitted a report to this meeting in which he also spoke about the need for even more effective involvement by the League of Communists in implementing the economic stabilization policy and overcoming [words indistinct] problems. For, as he said, success in the realization of the League of Communists role and responsibility in defense and self-protection also depends on the ability of the League of Communists to resolve successfully current sociopolitical, social and other questions of development. Daljevic also underlined the need for consistent involvement by communists in the Socialist Alliance, other sociopolitical and social organizations and associations of citizens, in order that they might meet their obligations and responsibilities in all-people's defense and social self-protection even more successfully.

Milan Daljevic pointed in particular to the significance of intensifying and improving ideopolitical work with young people, as well as training for defense and self-protection, in particular in middle and high schools and at university. He emphasized that all educational institutions in our country need to be real centers of equality, brotherhood, unity and community of our nations and nationalities.

Speaking about the need to overcome as quickly as possible the causes of the counter-revolutionary events in Kosovo, Milan Daluevic emphasized the significance of the consistent implementation of the conclusions of the 20th session of the LCY Central Committee and of the sessions of the Serbia and Kosovo League of Communists provincial committees. Daljevic resolutely rejected the assessments and qualifications that individuals made on the occasion of his report to the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber Committee for National Defense on 13 May in which, among other things, the activity of the League of Communists at Pristina University was discussed. As he emphasized, what he had then presented did not differ in essence from assessments made at the session of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee and the Pristina League of Communists Municipal Committee on 27 May. In view of this and of the development of events at this university in the last month, Daljevic emphasized, there is no need for further comment.

Emphasizing that the realizations and experiences of the events in Kosovo are significant for the whole of the LCY, Milan Daluevic and others taking part in the discussion underlined the need to continue to strengthen all-people's defense and social self-protection and to resolutely resist all antisocialist, antiself-management and other phenomena and tendencies in society which threaten the country's stability and security. Particular emphasis was placed on the significance of a consistent struggle against nationalism in all environments and the constant strengthening of equality, brotherhood and unity among all the nations and nationalities of the SFRY. Such tasks can only be realized as long as the League of Communists systematically changes its ideology, organization and action and as long as it is constantly reaffirmed as a revolutionary, militant and leading ideopolitical force in a socialist self-management society, the report from this meeting in Subotica says.

ARMY, CIVIL DEFENSE UNITS HOLD EXERCISE IN CELJE

LD061914 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1317 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Celje, 6 Jun (TANJUG)--The federal tactical exercise entitled "United in Defense and Protection" was held in Celje today. Territorial defense units, units of civil and social protection, Yugoslav People's Army units and other defense and self-protection structures of the region participated. The exercise was the main Slovene and Yugoslav manifestation by which this year's Civil Defense Day was marked.

The Armed Forces, the civil defense and sociopolitical and economic structures of the town were mobilized to counter a mock airborne attack on Celje. Committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection, staff of civil defense and other organs in organizations of associated labor and local communities acted as if there were a war. They organized and carried out mass protection and rescued people and material according to plan.

More than 8,000 Celje citizens took part in the exercise which was observed by top-ranking military personnel and sociopolitical workers of the region and of the republic, including Col Gen Branko Jerkic, envoy of Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense; Ivan Dolnicar, secretary of the SFRY presidency; Ljubo Jasnic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Slovene League of Communists for all-people's defense; Mitja Ribicic, president of the Republican Conference of Slovenia's SAWP, and others.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON IRAQI MINISTER'S VISIT

Djuranovic Toasts Ramadan

AU082020 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 May 81 p 7

[Text] Belgrade, 28 May (TANJUG)--Today in the Federation Palace Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, gave a formal luncheon in honor of Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolution Command Council and first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq.

In the toast that he delivered on that occasion, the president of the Federal Executive Council said, among other things:

I attach great importance to your visit. It will enable us to exchange views on problems concerning our bilateral relations and cooperation, on the important international problems that weigh on the world, and on the place and role of the nonaligned policy and movement in international relations.

We also consider this visit as confirmation of our very good relations, of the fruitful cooperation and firm friendship between our peoples that were founded by Presidents Tito and Saddam Husayn at their meetings and especially during President Tito's visit to your country in 1979.

On Tito's Road

In future, our country, the Yugoslav leadership and government will continue to follow the road traced by President Tito and will continue to comprehensively develop our relations both between our two governments and between our two parties and other sociopolitical organizations and scientific-educational and other institutions. In this connection, we attach special importance to developing cooperation between the economies of our two countries, in which we have achieved great results. Iraq occupies the first place in our economic cooperation with developing countries and ranks among our most important partners. We can be satisfied because our relations and cooperation have reached such a level and quality, to us, that represents an encouragement and an obligation to invest new efforts to achieve even greater results.

We are confronted with a constant deterioration of the international situation which reflects a deep crisis in total international relations. The crisis of detente and international trust, constant interference in the internal affairs of other countries, pressures and military interventions carry with them the consequences reflected in an intensified arms race and bloc rivalry in expanding spheres of influence and in domination and hegemony primarily in the regions of nonaligned and developing countries. The hotbeds of crisis are spreading to new area. Because of all that, world peace and security are greatly threatened and mankind has serious reasons to be concerned.

It is Yugoslavia's sincere wish, Djuranovic emphasized, to see the conflict between your country and Iran ended as soon as possible in the interest of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples and their development and progress, as well as in the interest of strengthening the cooperation and action capability of nonaligned countries. We support the peace initiatives--especially those of nonaligned countries--for ending the conflict.

Our country is seriously concerned over the further deterioration of the Middle East situation. Recently, we very sharply condemned the behavior of Israel. We appealed to the international community to take resolute actions to prevent this policy of Israel and to initiate the process of solving the Middle East crisis in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations and the conferences of nonaligned countries. I wish to emphasize that in this situation it is our duty and obligation, together with other nonaligned and democratic countries, to extend our maximum support and assistance to the struggle of the Palestinian people and their liberation movement as their only legitimate representative.

Bloc Rivalry

Djuranovic then spoke about the bloc rivalry on the African Continent and the maneuvers of South Africa which continue to prevent the completion of the process of decoloniazation in southern Africa and the liquidation of racism and apartheid. He then continued: The situation in Southeast and southwest Asia is also cause for concern. We cannot become reconciled to the practice of imposing alien solutions on other countries anywhere in the world, especially if such solutions are imposed by military interventions.

I believe, dear friend, that I share your views that peace and stability in southeast and southwest Asia can be restored on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter and the nonaligned policy, including the withdrawal of foreign troops and an opportunity for the peoples involved to decide their fate and their internal development on their own and without any outside interference.

It is an encouraging fact that at the same time the opposition to negative tendencies in international relations is growing, Djuranovic continued. The New Delhi ministerial conference of nonaligned countries confirmed that the nonaligned policy and movement represent a very important factor in the struggle for world peace and security, for peaceful coexistence and for international cooperation on the basis of equality, as well as for a new international economic system and an acceleration of development of developing countries. This conference demonstrated that it is not the nonaligned policy and movement but international relations as a whole that are in a crisis.

Economic Protocol Signed

AU031559 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 May 81 p 2

[Text] (TANJUG)--The extraordinary session of the Yugoslav-Iraqi mixed committee, held in connection with the visit to Yugoslavia of Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq, had ended with the signing of a protocol. The signatories of the final document, Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, Iraqi minister of trade, stressed that the protocol represents a basis for expanding and promoting the otherwise very successful cooperation between the two countries. The talks that were held during the past few days in working groups also confirm the great interest of businessmen of the two countries in an even more fruitful future cooperation.

It was noted that great opportunities exist for expanding cooperation in all fields of economic life, ranging from commodity exchange--which will exceed $1 billion this year--to capital projects and financial and scientific-technical cooperation. Both sides agreed to expand joint efforts so as to resolve more rapidly and effectively all unsolved problems imposed by Iraq's specific situation.

LEADERS MEET WITH NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER

'Separate Talks'

LD052058 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Jun (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and Nicaragua are ready further to promote cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other fields. The two countries attach exceptional importance to the policy of non-alignment and its authentic principles in the present complex international situation.

The above were the main points in the separate talks held today by Vice-President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic and Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto.

Minister d'Escoto informed Vice-President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Petar Stmabolic about the Nicaraguan views on developments in Central America and efforts invested by the people of Nicaragua towards strengthening the achievements of the Nicaraguan revolution.

Yugoslav Premier Djuranovic and Minister d'Escoto discussed possibilities for Yugoslavia's support and aid to Nicaragua's economic development programmes. Common adherence to the strategic commitments and authentic principles of the policy and movement of non-alignment represent a firm basis for the development of cooperation between the two countries on a long-term basis, it was noted with pleasure.

Vrhovec Receives D'Escoto

LD042314 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2117 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Jun (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec today stated Yugoslavia's full support to Nicaragua's efforts to preserve its independence and unimpeded internal development.

Josip Vrhovec stated Yugoslavia's support to Nicaragua's efforts during the talks with Nicaragua Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto. D'Escoto today arrived on a four-day official visit to Yugoslavia. Minister Miguel d'Escoto is the first Nicaraguan foreign minister to visit Yugoslavia.

Josip Vrhovec and Miguel d'Escoto stated the mutual conviction that a comprehensive social-political and economic development of Central America can be attained only if the Central American countries, themselves, freely and without any outside interference decided their future.

Josip Vrhovec and Miguel d'Escoto today, on the first day of the talks, discussed topical international questions, particularly those related to Nicaragua and the activity of nonaligned countries. Minister d'Escoto in detail informed his host about Nicaragua's internal development and the current situation in Central America.

The Yugoslav and Nicaraguan foreign ministers assessed as positive the activity of the movement of non-alignment and especially the New Delhi ministerial conference and the Algiers meeting of the non-aligned coordinating bureau.

D'Escoto on Nonalignment

LD071725 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1640 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jun (TANJUG)--Revolutions are born, they are not exported, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto has stated, citing in support of his statement the Sandinista revolution in his country. We can export coffee on bananas but not revolution, because it springs from the objective circumstances existing in a country, D'Escoto said in an interview to the Yugoslav TANJUG news agency.

D'Escoto said that Nicaragua is subject to strong pressure on the part of the United States, due to the U.S. administration's belief that Nicaragua has no alternative but to turn into a Soviet base. The U.S. is conducting a campaign aimed at discrediting Nicaragua, but the effect is precisely the opposite, particularly in Europe where opposition to such a campaign is growing. "Nicaragua will never again be anyone's puppet. With the victory of its revolution, Nicaragua not only got rid of Somoza's yoke, but attained its national freedom and sovereignty. It is prepared to fight to the last drop of its strength for its national independence. We insist on our being a free country, free from any outside interference", the Nicaraguan foreign minister underlined. D'Escoto, however, pointed out his country's wish to maintain good relations with the U.S., but noted that, in order to achieve such relations Nicaragua will not submit to anyone's dictate. "Nicaragua is a small, but proud country and will not allow anyone else to determine its fate", he said.

D'Escoto stressed that Nicaragua's membership of the movement of non-alignment is of great importance for the country, as in the movement it finds understanding and political support for its struggle. The principles and values striven for by the movement of non-alignment are identical to those striven for by Nicaragua, D'Escoto said and underlined Nicaragua's readiness to oppose the belief that all world problems must be dealt with within the framework of East-West relations.

Referring to the liberation struggles in Central America and the Caribbean, D'Escoto said that "sooner or later, the peoples of the region will succeed in reaching just solutions". When justice cannot be attained by reason, arms must be resorted to, stressed the Nicaraguan minister and priest, who maintains that "the true church is only that which is always on the side of the people". The Latin American church, however, includes also reactionary elements who advocate the interests of the exploiters, he noted.

Asked about cooperation between his country and Yugoslavia, D'Escoto replied by stating that relations between the two countries could be still closer and their cooperation still broader and that conditions for this exist.

"Both countries are members of the movement of non-alignment. As a co-founder of the movement, Yugoslavia plays an important part in it. Besides, Yugoslavia has always extended support to Nicaragua, which strengthened their mutual understanding and trust, whose deepening will doubtless be contributed to by my visit to Yugoslavia", D'Escoto said in conclusion.

COMMUNIQUE ON GRLICKOV TALKS IN ALGERIA REPORTED

LD020830 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2117 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Algiers, 1 Jun (TANJUG)--Yugoslav-Algerian party talks ended in Algiers this evening. The delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia was headed by Presidency member of the LCY Central Committee Aleksandar Grlickov, and the delegation of the Algerian National Liberation Front by President of the National Liberation Front Central Committee's Commission for International Ties Slimane Hoffmann.

A joint communique on the talks has been issued, and a special protocol on cooperation between the two countries in the coming period signed.

The delegations "noted with pleasure that cooperation between the two parties, mass and socio-professional organizations was expanding and strengthening, thus contributing to the overall development of friendly Algerian-Yugoslav relations", the communique points out.

"The two parties are determined to help strengthen and expand all kinds of cooperation, especially the economic, and increase the exchange between the two countries by exploring new ways and forms", the communique says.

In the part of the communique on international relations and the situation in the world, intense concern of the two sides over the deterioration of the international situation is emphasized and urgent need to mobilize all progressive and democratic forces of all countries in the struggle for the preservation of peace is underlined.

The two parties reaffirm the role and significance of the Non-Aligned Movement as an independent and exceptionally dynamic factor in international relations. They expressed determination firm [as received] to strengthen solidarity, cooperation and the unity of action in the movement of the non-aligned countries and to jointly work against any attempt aimed at dividing or weakening the movement, in accordance with its fundamental principles recalled by the latest ministerial conference held in New Delhi, it is empahsized, among other things, in the communique.

GDR'S MARGOT HONECKER ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT

AU031514 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 May 81 p 6

[Text] Belgrade--At the invitation of Luka Banovic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for justice and general administration, Margot Honecker, member of the SED Central Committee and minister of education, recently paid an official visit to our country at the head of a delegation of the GDR Ministry of Education.

In the talks held with the guest by her host Luka Banovic, Milan Milutonivic, republican secretary for education and science of the Socialist Republic of Servia, and Miljenko Zrelec, director of the Institute for International Scientific, Education-Cultural and Technical Cooperation, an exchange of views was carried out on the results thus for achieved and on the further needs to develop the educational system, with particular reference to the goals of secondary school reform.

The guest was received by Nandor Major, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council. The further development of the educational system and the promotion of cooperation in this field and in other fields were discussed in the talks. The development of cooperation between the two friendly countries and their parties was positively assessed.

The guest also visited Dubrovnik and Ljubljana, where she had talks with Stipe Suvar, president of the committee for culture, physical and technical culture of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, and Majda Poljansek, president of the committee for upbringing, education and physical culture of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

PRESIDENT MARKOVIC RETURNS HOME FROM CUBA, MEXICO

AU061532 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0400 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, and members of our assembly delegation returned to Belgrade last night from official visits to Mexico and Cuba. On his return Dragoslav Markovic assessed these visits as very useful and successful. He said that the visits were an opportunity for a comprehensive exchange of views.

The talks which our delegation held in Mexico and Cuba did not deal solely with questions of interparliamentary cooperation; they also dealt with overall bilateral relations and with a discussion on various international topics. It was noted both in Mexico and Cuba that economic relations were lagging behind political relations and that in this respect both sides should make additional efforts to achieve decisive progress.

In the conclusion of his statement, Dragoslav Markovic also mentioned his brief meeting with the president of the Cortes, one of the chambers of the Spanish congress, which took place yesterday while Dragoslav Markovic was passing through Madrid.

LJUBICIC RECEIVES CHIEF OF U.S. NAVAL OPERATIONS

LD081352 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1052 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jun (TANJUG)--Army Gen Nikola Lujbicic, federal secretary for national defense, received Admiral Thomas B. Hayward, chief of U.S. naval operations, in the federal secretariat for national defense today. Admiral Hayward is leading a delegation of his country's navy on an official and friendly visit to our country and armed forces. The talks between General Ljubicic and the guest from the United States took place in a atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, and related to the continued development of relations and cooperation between the armed forces of the two friendly countries.

The talks in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense were also attended by associates of General Ljubicic, as well as by Raymond E. Benson, charge d'affaires at the U.S. Embassy in Belgrade, and Peter Hutchhausen, naval attache of the naval air force.

The guests from the United States also had talks today with their host, Vice-Admiral Miodrag Radosavljevic, who acquainted them with the creation and development of our navy. During their stay in our country, Admiral Hayward and the members of the delegation will visit some units and institutions of our navy.